MEDICAL.

UNFORTUNATE.

EDIES' NEW REMEDIES!

ibbon's Dispensary,

623 [illegible] NEAR COMMERCIAL,

Horrible Diseases

Cured at Home.

Married Men,

eminal Weakness.

ion to the Unfortunate

DR. LE RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM!

Body Sore Ears Eyes face, &c.

Blotches, Syphilitic Catarrh,

Throat, Syphilitic Rash Lumps

Cords, Stiffness of the Limbs,

all diseases from the

by indiscretion or abuse of

the blood pure and

bottle, or two for

GOLDEN SPANISH

Cure of Gonnorhœa Gleet Irri-

tion, and all Urinary or Genital

Price, $2 50 per bottle.

GOLDEN SPANISH IN-

and injection for severe cases

Inflammatory Gleet Stricture,

of the kidneys and Bladder

bottle

for DR. LE RICHAU'S GOLDEN

Seminal Weakness Night Emis-

and all diseases arising from

and excessive abuses Price $5

The genuine GOLDEN BALSAM is

in round bottles

of price these medicines will

parts of the country by express

securely packed and free from observation

Agents

F RICHARDS & CO

Retail Druggists and

S.W cor Clay & Sansome

San Francisco, Cal.

N FRANCISCO.

SPAULDING

& Repairing

SHMENT,

mont street be-

and Battery.

NCISCO.

DINGS PATENT FALSE TEETH

circular saw

all its branches such as Gun

Straight saw Gig saw Mill

Wood turning etc Corliss and Slide

with a good assortment of saw

Patent rights

PLANER KNIVES and MOULD-

Watson Band or made to order on

KNAPP BURRELL & CO

Saints Portland Oregon Washington and

Agents for Oregon Washington and

ough them by express or other

to me at

Coal Agency.

RIMAN & BOYLE,

CUMBERLAND Lehigh AND

ons of

mestic Coals, also Pig Iron,

Champions Bellevue

AND LE Rhymney

McDOUGALL & C

HAWN,

MAN, Building

Brickmaker

TTY TAXES.

FOR [illegible] NOW IN M

Taxes assessed

same rate

NEWS

Portland

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 54. PORTLAND OREGON: WEDNESDAY APRIL 8, 1871. PRICE—TEN CENTS.

EASTERN NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.

Asphyxiated

NEW YORK April 6—At the Breeze Club Works at Hunter's Point to day three Germans who were cleaning out a still were killed by gas and the fourth will hardly recover

Election of Directors of the Panama Railroad

NEW YORK April 6—At the annual election for Directors of the Panama Railroad to-day the following ticket was elected Russell Sage Scott Sterling Beckwith John M Burke Frank Work George J Butler John M Burke Frank Work George J Forrest A E Stockwell S L M Barlow S B Chittenden Chas J Osborn T B Park and Gen C K Garrison Chas J Osborn T B Park and Gen C K Garrison Russell Sage was elected President

An Important Event.

NEW YORK April 6—This morning the steamer *City of Guatemala* of the Pacific Mail Steamship line arrived from Aspinwall with 400 tons of tea direct from China. This is the first shipment that has been made by the Panama routes.

The Northern Pacific Railroad and the Jay Cooke Estate.

A settlement has been completed between the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the estate of Jay Cooke & Co whereby their advances to the road are discharged by acceptance of the Company's first mortgage bonds and other securities

The Massachusetts Senatorial Contest.

BOSTON April 7—On the twelfth ballot for Senator to-day 259 votes were cast. The vote stood Dawes 97 Hoar 78 Curtis 2 Adams 10 Banks 8 sent in 3

Eleventh ballot Dawes 96 Hoar 81 Curtis 2 Adams 16 scattering 1

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD April 6 P M—Ingersoll Democratic candidate for Governor by an increased majority Both branches of the Legislature are Democratic

Midnight—Returns from 111 towns and estimates from the remaining 9 give Ingersoll a majority of 1991 The Senate stands—8 Republicans and 13 Democrats. The House will have about 42 Democrats majority

HARTFORD April 7—2 A M—Returns to the following result from all towns in the state except seven give Ingersoll 45 Harrison 32 Smith 4 364

HARTFORD April 7—Ingersoll's majority in the state will not be less than 1,000 The Senate stands 20 Democrats and 1 Republicans House 197 Democrats, 97 Republicans and 2 Independents

Result of Various Municipal Elections.

CHICAGO April 7—At the municipal elections held in Illinois, Michigan and Iowa yesterday the temperance question entered into the contest in many places, and, except in Ohio the Temperance elements met with little success Canandaigua elected a Democratic city ticket with a majority of the County by over four thousand majority Both parties had license platforms In Iowa the anti monopoly and anti Temperance tickets were generally successful In Ohio the anti Temperance people carried Washington Court House where the woman's crusade began, Dayton Sidney Ponsonby Bucyrus Shelby Cleveland and Chillicothe while Pemberton tickets were elected in Toma Mansfield Dennison Kenton Marion and Batavia

Suits in Bankruptcy Against the A. & W. Sprague Co. to be Discontinued.

PROVIDENCE, R. I, April 6—It is understood that the proceedings in bankruptcy against the Sprague Manufacturing Company will be discontinued on Wednesday

The "Big" Wind of Talk from Gov. Dix.

ALBANY, April 7—Gov. Dix sent a message to the Senate to-day disapproving the proposed issue of legal tender notes and National Bank paper and the abandonment of all attempts to resume specie payments as in his opinion fraught with wide-spread ruin and disaster to the industries of the country, and invoking the Legislature to do all in its power to prevent its adoption.

Death of a Former Resident of Oregon.

NEW YORK, April 7—James N Gamble formerly Collector of Customs at Portland, Oregon died last night in Newark, N J

WASHINGTON CITY.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 6—The House suspended the rules and passed the bill retaining 640 acres of Fort Vancouver military reservation for the insane asylum in Washington Territory

Mitchell presented a memorial signed by 1,463 citizens of the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho asking Congress to make an appropriation to open the Columbia river to the commerce of the world Referred to the Committee on Commerce

Senator Mitchell made his final argument before the Senate Committee on Railroads this morning in favor of his bill in aid of the Portland Dalles and Boise road Every indication points to a favorable report at an early day The Committee will include its consideration at a meeting next Monday

Action of Financial Measures in Congress

NEW YORK, April 37—A Washington special says the financial bill passed by the Senate last night goes to the House where it cannot be reached under the rules by any means whatever before next Monday then it will require a two thirds vote either to take it up for action or to order it to a committee Therefore the passage of any financial bill is yet distant.

An Unsatisfactory Witness

WASHINGTON April 7—The Committee on Ways and Means cross-examined Sanborn at great length without eliciting anything of importance. He still refuses to give a detailed statement of his expenditures and all efforts have failed to make him submit anything concerning Gen Butler or any other member of Congress with his contracts His father denies that Butler had given him advice or influence, or that he could not remember

Cabinet Meeting—Richardson has not Resigned.

WASHINGTON April 7—There was a brief Cabinet meeting to-day but no business of importance was done. Secretary Richardson said he had not resigned and did not intend to

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Case of Santa Cruz Gets a Verdict.

BAYONNE, April 6—The Cure of Santa Cruz has been acquitted of the charge of the violation of sanitary laws and discharged but is forbidden to remain in France

Bismarck's Health.

BERLIN, April 6—Bismarck is improving He will be able to leave his bed to-day.

WEST INDIES.

Arrival in Havana of General Concha.

HAVANA April 6—General Concha the new Captain General has arrived

The Spanish Bay Treaty Abrogated.

NEW YORK, April 6—On March 30th President Grant's treaties of Santo Domingo, officially abrogated the Samana Bay treaty, on account of the Company's failure to pay the annual rental, and the Government resumes full control of the territory

VANDERBILT'S FORTUNE—One year after his wife's death, Commodore Vanderbilt married Miss Frances Crawford of Mobile, with whom he lives very happily His will has been made for nearly twenty years and he is said to overhaul it every year making additions or changing it as he thinks proper Some one once said to him "You ought to be very careful about your will, Commodore, or where there are such vast net rests at stake there may be endless trouble and litigation" To which he is reported as having replied "What the ——do I care what they do with my money after I am gone? I shall take good care of it while I am here, and after that it does me no good Still it is believed he does care, and that his plan is to preserve the bulk of his fortune in the shape in which he will leave it, at least during the generation that next succeeds him—*N Y Tribune*

COTTON MANUFACTURE—England has now 30,000,000 spindles at her mills with nearly 400,000 looms and 630,000 workmen Next come the United States with 5,000,000 spindles France 3,700,000 the German Zollverein, 4,300,000 of which Alsace possesses 1,000,000 Russia, 2,000,000 Switzerland 1,000,000 Austria, 1,400,000 Spain 1,300,000 Belgium 600,000 Italy 600,000 and over 2,000,000 for other countries According to the report of M Alcan made in 1867 the number of spindles used in cotton spinning was 5,500,000 which number has increased now to 6,700,000 Estimating the amount of capital invested at $10 in gold per spindle we find that $67,000,000 is invested in the industry and since $160,000,000 is annually paid to 1,200,000 workmen

Often for months it was known, and Sumner knew that his life was in constant danger and during the heat of the Kansas debate, a few friends from Kansas them in Washington who were aware of his personal peril unknown to him, daily followed him when he left his house armed—as he never was or would be—for his protection—*Harper's Weekly*

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

BY THE PACIFIC TO THE OREGONIAN.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO April 7—[illegible]

Another murder was committed in this city yesterday in Third street near Mission Michael Farley and three other men were playing cards in a back room of the saloon when the bar keeper heard loud words then the report of a pistol and three men ran out of the room into the street He went in and found Farley on the floor dead shot through the temples, and money scattered in all directions If the name or the man who committed the murder is known to the officers and bar keeper they decline to divulge it and no arrests have yet been made

The case of Capt Kinsey Dow and the McLean brothers convicted of killing Hussey Green at Pescadero is still before the 12th District Court on a motion for a new trial

SAN FRANCISCO April 7—Pat Gallagher Joseph Powers was convicted in Police Court this afternoon of wanton assault and battery on Mrs Bella Brown, and Patrick Church about four weeks since He will appear for sentence to-morrow

The Lyon Mill and Mining Company to-day declared the first dividend of Silver Shire payable on the 15th

Eldridge Mowres Hopkins was arrested for the murder of Michael Fahey on Third street this morning He denies all knowledge of the affair but is fully identified as the man who fired the fatal shot He has a brother Isaac Hopkins employed in the Mint in this city

Lizzie Smith and Lillie Norton have filed a complaint in the Fourth District Court against Julia Woods, claiming $5 000 damages each for false imprisonment

The British bark *Varuna* arrived to-day She reports the wreck and total loss of the ship *Durham* hence Jan 23d for Queenstown near Varnaca No lives lost A vessel had been dispatched to the relief of the crew

Interior California.

SACRAMENTO, April 7—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when officer Chamberlin went to feed the prisoners in the City Jail he found Ah Mow who is under arrest on the charge of burglary of Milliken's store, corner Third and K streets suspended by a rope which he had made from strips torn from his blankets, and fastened to the iron bar across the vent hole over the door in the cell Chamberlin cut him down and called for the Captain of police, who was sitting in the office The captain gave Ah Mow a boothamal application, which soon brought the wind back to him Ah Mow was removed to a big cell

The river at noon to day was 18 feet 8 inches below low water mark and rising slightly

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

OLYMPIA April 7—Work on the Olympia and Tenino Railroad commenced to day in good earnest The citizens turned out en masse, closing up every place of business and devoting the day to hard work on the grade The ladies provided refreshments for the whole force

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the Oregon City Bar, on Monday, the following was had in respect to the memory of the late Chas E Warren

Resolved That the sudden death of Chas E Warren Esq our late youthful associate is a public loss, and to each of us a cause of deep personal grief His rapidly increasing list of clients bore deserved testimony to his professional growth and faithfulness and the devotion of friends far and wide in his last painful illness testified their appreciation of his worth as a man Those of us who were most constantly associated with him in the practice of the law were most ready to testify of the brilliant promise of his future,

Resolved That this testimonial of our regard for our deceased associate and friend be presented to the County Court of Clackamas county, to meet this morning with the request that the same be spread upon the records of the Court

Resolved That the Court be requested to cause a duly certified copy of these proceedings to be transmitted to the widow and to the father of our deceased friend and associate, in token of our sympathy with them in their sad bereavement

In connection with the above, the Hon W J White County Judge offered the following which was read and by request of the Bar ordered spread upon the record

GENTLEMEN Having always entertained the highest regard for Mr Charles E Warren as a lawyer of rare ability for one so young in the practice of his profession, and also as a man of undoubted integrity and honesty and one who had earned the warm attachment and respect of all who knew him I can well appreciate your object in meeting together in open court to pay the last tribute of respect to him as a brother attorney in this court the place of his home And I fully sympathize not only with those who were associated with him at the Bar in their sorrow but also with his bereaved family, and father mother, brothers and sisters, in their sore affliction in the loss of him who by his sudden death has cast a gloom of sorrow and mourning His death is felt to be a public loss, and his memory will long be cherished by all who knew him In memory of the deceased the Court will stand adjourned until to morrow morning at 10 o'clock W J WHITE County Judge

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE IN KANSAS—FORT SCOTT (Kan) March 30—The first earnest work of the temperance crusade was inaugurated here to night by a visit of about a dozen ladies to the saloon of Dennis Mynard where a free lunch was advertised from 10 to 12 o'clock The ladies took with them 21 ragged and hungry little ones—children of drunken parents to give them the benefit of the lunch The proprietor of the saloon received the ladies and ragged half famished little ones courteously, and the lunch was spread on the children patched in doing it ample justice A large crowd of spectators filled the saloon They were generally respectable in demeanor though there was some boisterous demonstrations and blasphemous talk and a constant demand was made on the bar for drinks After the children were well filled the ladies knelt in fervent and earnest prayer was offered by the leader of the band Afterwards the ladies sent the children outside the door of the saloon and them closed and brought the crowd out of the front entrance Mr Dennis did the honors of the occasion grandly and invited the ladies to call again, and bring the children when they got hungry The ladies were all of the highest respectability

A LADY LOSES HER LIFE—A Detroit dispatch says a woman named Lout of Lincoln Centre had a cat and dog that was continually fighting Her husband followed and threw a stone at the dog, but struck his wife with the missile killing her instantly His wife then picked up the stone and threatening to kill her husband missed him and killed the child Her distracted husband then took the stone and killed himself with it Coroner Hunt of Wayne county held an inquest on the body and rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts

SENATOR JONES ON INFLATION.

IN THE SENATE WASHINGTON CITY

WASHINGTON April 7—[illegible] the celebrated bill to provide for the redemption of the fractional currency and to prevent its future issue, the question was on the amendment of Mr Howard proposing to strike out the enacting clause of the bill and insert a substitute providing for the resumption of specie payments by the United States on the first day of January 1875 and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase with the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized by the act of March 18th 1869 and the act of July 14th 1870 and with the surplus revenue of the United States such amount of gold bullion as may be necessary to carry into effect the resumption of specie payments

Mr Davis moved to amend the amendment by striking out from the word "and" in the first line to the end of the amendment and inserting in lieu thereof the following

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, after due notice, the bonds of the United States authorized by the act of July 14th 1870 to an amount sufficient to realize the sum of $10,000,000 and to deposit the proceeds of such sale in the Treasury of the United States to be used in the redemption of the fractional currency of the United States"

Mr Davis said he offered the amendment in the interest of Maine He said he could not vote for the bill as it stood but with the amendment he would be willing to vote for it Maine was entitled to $1,000,000 of the $44,000,000 according to her population and had on New Year's day last but $24,000 of specie in the treasury of the United States

MR SUMNER TO THE SENATE

Mr Sumner said it was his purpose to express briefly the reasons of the opposition of those of the majority of the committee on finance of which he was a member to the bill reported by that committee Those reasons were briefly these First the bill was not necessary for the purpose of resumption Secondly it was not adapted to that end Thirdly it was not expedient to resume specie payments at present Fourthly it was not just to the public creditor Fifthly it was not just to the people of the United States Sixthly it was not just to the people of the several States Seventhly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Eighthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Ninthly it was not just to the people of the United States Tenthly it was not just to the people of the several States Eleventhly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Twelfthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Thirteenthly it was not just to the people of the United States Fourteenthly it was not just to the people of the several States Fifteenthly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Sixteenthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Seventeenthly it was not just to the people of the United States Eighteenthly it was not just to the people of the several States Nineteenthly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Twentiethly it was not just to the people of the Territories Twenty-firstly it was not just to the people of the United States Twenty-secondly it was not just to the people of the several States Twenty-thirdly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Twenty-fourthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Twenty-fifthly it was not just to the people of the United States Twenty-sixthly it was not just to the people of the several States Twenty-seventhly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Twenty-eighthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Twenty-ninthly it was not just to the people of the United States Thirtiethly it was not just to the people of the several States Thirty-firstly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Thirty-secondly it was not just to the people of the Territories Thirty-thirdly it was not just to the people of the United States Thirty-fourthly it was not just to the people of the several States Thirty-fifthly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Thirty-sixthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Thirty-seventhly it was not just to the people of the United States Thirty-eighthly it was not just to the people of the several States Thirty-ninthly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Fortiethly it was not just to the people of the Territories Forty-firstly it was not just to the people of the United States Forty-secondly it was not just to the people of the several States Forty-thirdly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Forty-fourthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Forty-fifthly it was not just to the people of the United States Forty-sixthly it was not just to the people of the several States Forty-seventhly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Forty-eighthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Forty-ninthly it was not just to the people of the United States Fiftiethly it was not just to the people of the several States Fifty-firstly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Fifty-secondly it was not just to the people of the Territories Fifty-thirdly it was not just to the people of the United States Fifty-fourthly it was not just to the people of the several States Fifty-fifthly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Fifty-sixthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Fifty-seventhly it was not just to the people of the United States Fifty-eighthly it was not just to the people of the several States Fifty-ninthly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Sixtiethly it was not just to the people of the Territories Sixty-firstly it was not just to the people of the United States Sixty-secondly it was not just to the people of the several States Sixty-thirdly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Sixty-fourthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Sixty-fifthly it was not just to the people of the United States Sixty-sixthly it was not just to the people of the several States Sixty-seventhly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Sixty-eighthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Sixty-ninthly it was not just to the people of the United States Seventiethly it was not just to the people of the several States Seventy-firstly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Seventy-secondly it was not just to the people of the Territories Seventy-thirdly it was not just to the people of the United States Seventy-fourthly it was not just to the people of the several States Seventy-fifthly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Seventy-sixthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Seventy-seventhly it was not just to the people of the United States Seventy-eighthly it was not just to the people of the several States Seventy-ninthly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Eightiethly it was not just to the people of the Territories Eighty-firstly it was not just to the people of the United States Eighty-secondly it was not just to the people of the several States Eighty-thirdly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Eighty-fourthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Eighty-fifthly it was not just to the people of the United States Eighty-sixthly it was not just to the people of the several States Eighty-seventhly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Eighty-eighthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Eighty-ninthly it was not just to the people of the United States Ninetiethly it was not just to the people of the several States Ninety-firstly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Ninety-secondly it was not just to the people of the Territories Ninety-thirdly it was not just to the people of the United States Ninety-fourthly it was not just to the people of the several States Ninety-fifthly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Ninety-sixthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Ninety-seventhly it was not just to the people of the United States Ninety-eighthly it was not just to the people of the several States Ninety-ninthly it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundredthly it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and first it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and second it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and fifth it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and sixth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and ninth it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and tenth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and eleventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and twelfth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and thirteenth it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and fourteenth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and fifteenth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and sixteenth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and seventeenth it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and eighteenth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and nineteenth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and twentieth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and twenty-first it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and twenty-second it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and twenty-third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and twenty-fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and twenty-fifth it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and twenty-sixth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and twenty-seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and twenty-eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and twenty-ninth it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and thirtieth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and thirty-first it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and thirty-second it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and thirty-third it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and thirty-fourth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and thirty-fifth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and thirty-sixth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and thirty-seventh it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and thirty-eighth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and thirty-ninth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and fortieth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and forty-first it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and forty-second it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and forty-third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and forty-fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and forty-fifth it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and forty-sixth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and forty-seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and forty-eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and forty-ninth it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and fiftieth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and fifty-first it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and fifty-second it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and fifty-third it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and fifty-fourth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and fifty-fifth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and fifty-sixth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and fifty-seventh it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and fifty-eighth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and fifty-ninth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and sixtieth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and sixty-first it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and sixty-second it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and sixty-third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and sixty-fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and sixty-fifth it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and sixty-sixth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and sixty-seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and sixty-eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and sixty-ninth it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and seventieth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and seventy-first it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and seventy-second it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and seventy-third it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and seventy-fourth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and seventy-fifth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and seventy-sixth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and seventy-seventh it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and seventy-eighth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and seventy-ninth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and eightieth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and eighty-first it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and eighty-second it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and eighty-third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and eighty-fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and eighty-fifth it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and eighty-sixth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and eighty-seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and eighty-eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and eighty-ninth it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and ninetieth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and ninety-first it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and ninety-second it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and ninety-third it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and ninety-fourth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and ninety-fifth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia One hundred and ninety-sixth it was not just to the people of the Territories One hundred and ninety-seventh it was not just to the people of the United States One hundred and ninety-eighth it was not just to the people of the several States One hundred and ninety-ninth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundredthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and first it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and second it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and fifth it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and sixth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and ninth it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and tenth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and eleventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and twelfth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and thirteenth it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and fourteenth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and fifteenth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and sixteenth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and seventeenth it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and eighteenth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and nineteenth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and twentieth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and twenty-first it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and twenty-second it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and twenty-third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and twenty-fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and twenty-fifth it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and twenty-sixth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and twenty-seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and twenty-eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and twenty-ninth it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and thirtieth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and thirty-first it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and thirty-second it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and thirty-third it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and thirty-fourth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and thirty-fifth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and thirty-sixth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and thirty-seventh it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and thirty-eighth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and thirty-ninth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and fortieth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and forty-first it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and forty-second it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and forty-third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and forty-fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and forty-fifth it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and forty-sixth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and forty-seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and forty-eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and forty-ninth it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and fiftieth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and fifty-first it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and fifty-second it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and fifty-third it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and fifty-fourth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and fifty-fifth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and fifty-sixth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and fifty-seventh it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and fifty-eighth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and fifty-ninth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and sixtieth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and sixty-first it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and sixty-second it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and sixty-third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and sixty-fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and sixty-fifth it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and sixty-sixth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and sixty-seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and sixty-eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and sixty-ninth it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and seventieth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and seventy-first it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and seventy-second it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and seventy-third it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and seventy-fourth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and seventy-fifth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and seventy-sixth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and seventy-seventh it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and seventy-eighth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and seventy-ninth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and eightiethly it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and eighty-first it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and eighty-second it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and eighty-third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and eighty-fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and eighty-fifth it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and eighty-sixth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and eighty-seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and eighty-eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and eighty-ninth it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and ninetieth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and ninety-first it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and ninety-second it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and ninety-third it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and ninety-fourth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and ninety-fifth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Two hundred and ninety-sixth it was not just to the people of the Territories Two hundred and ninety-seventh it was not just to the people of the United States Two hundred and ninety-eighth it was not just to the people of the several States Two hundred and ninety-ninth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundredthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and first it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and second it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and fifth it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and sixth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and ninth it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and tenth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and eleventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and twelfth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and thirteenth it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and fourteenth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and fifteenth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and sixteenth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and seventeenth it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and eighteenth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and nineteenth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and twentieth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and twenty-first it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and twenty-second it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and twenty-third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and twenty-fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and twenty-fifth it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and twenty-sixth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and twenty-seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and twenty-eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and twenty-ninth it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and thirtieth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and thirty-first it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and thirty-second it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and thirty-third it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and thirty-fourth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and thirty-fifth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and thirty-sixth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and thirty-seventh it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and thirty-eighth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and thirty-ninth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and fortieth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and forty-first it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and forty-second it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and forty-third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and forty-fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and forty-fifth it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and forty-sixth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and forty-seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and forty-eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and forty-ninth it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and fiftieth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and fifty-first it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and fifty-second it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and fifty-third it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and fifty-fourth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and fifty-fifth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and fifty-sixth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and fifty-seventh it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and fifty-eighth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and fifty-ninth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and sixtieth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and sixty-first it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and sixty-second it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and sixty-third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and sixty-fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and sixty-fifth it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and sixty-sixth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and sixty-seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and sixty-eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and sixty-ninth it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and seventieth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and seventy-first it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and seventy-second it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and seventy-third it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and seventy-fourth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and seventy-fifth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and seventy-sixth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and seventy-seventh it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and seventy-eighth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and seventy-ninth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and eightiethly it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and eighty-first it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and eighty-second it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and eighty-third it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and eighty-fourth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and eighty-fifth it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and eighty-sixth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and eighty-seventh it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and eighty-eighth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and eighty-ninth it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and ninetieth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and ninety-first it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and ninety-second it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and ninety-third it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and ninety-fourth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and ninety-fifth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Three hundred and ninety-sixth it was not just to the people of the Territories Three hundred and ninety-seventh it was not just to the people of the United States Three hundred and ninety-eighth it was not just to the people of the several States Three hundred and ninety-ninth it was not just to the people of the District of Columbia Four hundredthly it was not just to the people of the Territories Four hundred and first it was not just to the people of the United States Four hundred and second it was not just to the people

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1874

THE SANBORN CONTRACT—WHAT IS IT AND HOW WAS IT GOT UP

For some time past the attention of the public has been very often and in very many ways attracted to a particular swindle designated by the name of the Sanborn contract. The dispatches have been full of it correspondents have enlarged upon it, and it has furnished the staple for editorial denunciation to an unlimited amount. And yet there are many who have no specific knowledge of its details or of the circumstances attending its origin and execution. It has been given out that the accounts that have been given to the world-thrown the Eastern press till most succinct and at the same time the most thorough is as the Vancouver places all the chief features of the case in the clearest light before the reader supplementing them with those pungent comments for which it is famous.

The facts are: On the 9th of February 1872 the Committee on Appropriations reported to the Senate an amendment to the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill—an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ persons *not exceeding three in number, "to assist the proper officers, in discovering* and collecting any moneys wrongfully withheld from the Government by any person or corporation, on such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States" but the compensation for such service to be paid wholly out of the moneys collected under such contract. The amendment went through the Senate without debate and almost without challenge no one taking any notice of it excepting Mr Scott of Pennsylvania, who merely asked the chairman of the committee, Mr Cole, to explain it. Mr Cole's explanation made it about as clear as mud and Mr Scott seemed quite satisfied with it. So the debate was ended and the amendment was voted.

In the House it did not fare quite so well. Several members thought they saw something suspicious in it. Mr Garfield, of the House Committee, reported the bill back with the amendment stricken out, and the House agreed with its committee. The Senate refused to concur and a conference committee got hold of it. Persons who have jobs to work through Congress, which are likely to be detected and defeated if left to stand on their own merits, generally endeavor to attach them to some one of the principal appropriation bills, and then, if it be found impossible to get them through by ordinary process, the whole appropriation can be suspended in conference committee till the session is about to close, when the urgent necessity for the appropriations will prove a sufficient spur to put the bills through jobs and all. Under the operation of this favorite device of legislative scoundrelism, this amendment, without material alteration, finally passed both houses on the 8th of May, 1872, notwithstanding the members of the conference committee on behalf of the House, fought against it to the last through five successive meetings, and notwithstanding it was denounced by Mr Hale, of Maine, as "a most vicious system for the discovery of information" by Ambler, of Ohio, as a law "to establish a monopoly of spies and informers" and by other members of the House for similar reasons and because it was acknowledging the incompetency of the existing officers and the failure of the entire revenue system of the country. Mr Butler, 'the representative of the advanced immorality of the period,' and who is understood to have profited largely by the job, supported the bill, with every influence at his command, stating that certain corporations in different parts of the country were withholding hundreds of thousands of dollars from the Government, and the Banks of the Southern States withheld one half a million of money that belonged to the Government. Just how or why it was necessary to have this special agent to recover these sums when the information in regard to them was already in possession of the revenue officers and when besides the summary methods of enforcing payment which are provided by the revenue laws themselves the whole judicial machinery of the Government, with its Marshals, its Commissioners, its District Attorneys, in every locality could be invoked without let hindrance or limit, did not appear to a majority of the House, but many voted for the bill with undisguised suspicion that there was fraud in it, rather than kill the appropriations.

Under this act Secretary Boutwell contracted with John D Sanborn, of Boston, a particular friend of Mr Butler, to collect *all moneys overdue*, for a compensation of *fifty per cent* of the moneys so collected. He then issued instructions to the regular collectors of revenue *not to receive moneys collectable by Sanborn*. By this means tens of thousands of dollars were turned over to Sanborn to collect, which the Government would have received in the regular course of business. The Government paid 50 per cent for collecting moneys that would have collected themselves without a dollar's cost. The Revenue officers were all directed by Secretary Boutwell and his successor, the present Secretary of the Treasury to "assist Sanborn *with their official records*, to find out where moneys were due. The law said he was to assist *them* and its manifest spirit—or at least what all supposed to be its spirit who were parties to the fraud—was that the persons to be employed by the Secretary should *discover*—uncover—moneys covered up by persons and corporations so the Government might obtain its revenues. Where the facts were of record there could be no earthly use for this agency except to fetch money out of the Treasury. Nevertheless, the contract and the Secretary's instructions to Collectors reversed the order of things and set Sanborn to doing what the law required the regular officers to do for which he got half the revenue collected. A clearer case of swindling has never come to light in connection with the revenue system of the United States. Sanborn and his pals have, in the two years of his operations amassed immense fortunes and nearly every dollar of them has been taken from the Government without any considerable better days, would d prorese what name than theft did it no less harsh

A COLLAPSE

Intelligence comes over the wires that President Gonzalez, of San Domingo has formally abrogated the reduction company Bay and its surroundings. The case of Americans who purchased of the company of this nation, the terms of them coming to co Thus ends an enterprise that promised great things. Few people we apprehend ever expected anything of importance to come of the project unless possibly it might be the means of involving the United States and the Dominican Republic in such a difficulty as would furnish a pretext for the former to seize the franchises ceded to the American company. When the scheme was first announced many thought something of this kind was the real object of it and the request of the company communicated by the President to Congress last December, to have a protectorate established over their colony, would seem to furnish corroborative evidence of such intention. It appears probable that knowing the President's oft expressed opinion in favor of the purchase of Samana Bay by the Government these speculators hoped through this private purchase or lease, and by planting an American colony there to bring about such complications as would enable them with the favor of the President to turn the purchase over to the Government in some form. But the President's policy on this subject having been overruled by the Senate and by the country at large, after ample discussion and much consideration he was not found so ready an instrument in the hands of the speculators as they anticipated. He would be. They carried out their part of the programme admirably that is they took possession of the ceded territory and established their colony but the Government was not to be used as they had hoped. When they asked for a protectorate the President simply told Congress they had made such a request and there let the matter rest. And Congress in its turn treated the subject even more cavalierly never so much as referring to it afterward. And now comes the last act in the drama, which is the collapse of the entire enterprise.

CUT AND DRIED

The Republican State Convention will meet to day at Salem to ratify what has been determined upon by the ring here. For the last two or three days those members from the interior who are considered safest by the ring, have been constantly running to and fro between their respective homes and Portland to get posted in their several parts. The rehearsals have been held every evening this week, and it is understood that those who are on the inside are thoroughly prepared for the role assigned to them in the Convention. Those Republicans who expect to have any real voice in the nominations to be made in the Convention and who are not themselves in the ring, will find themselves deceived. The whole programme is cut and dried, and though the wires may be so pulled as to give the proceedings an appearance of fairness the play will go on in strict conformity to the bill. The main question now is, whether the manipulators will be able to manage the Convention with sufficient skill to keep the honest members from discovering the trick till after the election. We shall see what we shall see.

Certain emissaries of the Custom House ring in order to injure the OREGONIAN among the people of the State are circulating a story up the valley to the effect that a compromise has been made between it and the ring, and that the OREGONIAN will not support the Independent ticket. This report is utterly and absolutely false in letter and spirit. We have refused to consider any proposition looking to such alliance. The OREGONIAN has no candidate for any office and asks nothing at the hands of any Convention. It expects to see a good ticket nominated by the Independents a ticket that an honest man can support and it expects to aid in the election of that ticket without asking any questions as to the opinions of the candidates on the resolutions of '98 or the doctrine of nullification. We announced nearly two years ago that we had entered the lists for the people and that we intended to keep up the fight till the people were victorious. The victory is coming sooner than we dared hope it would and we are glad to have had some humble part in hastening it. The work is not completed however and until it is, the OREGONIAN will never look back.

On this line of it takes all summer.

The *Bulletin* has volunteered its kind offices to name a ticket for the Independents. We beg leave to inform the ring paper that the Independents are independent and do not propose to call in Mr Holladay or any of his servants to assist in making up their ticket. The farmers of Oregon have intelligence enough to take care of themselves as the ring will see to its sorrow on the first Monday of June. And while on the subject of tickets we take the liberty to suggest one for the ring Convention. We name T J Cornelius for Governor for Congressman J H Caples (Cage-Baker alternate) for Secretary of State Odell, (the Beverly Terrier alternate) for State Treasurer T McPaddison Eaton and so forth. We would make especial mention of Judge Shutt of the Fourth Judicial District. No more suitable person could be named especially for the use of Mr Holladay and some others whom we may have occasion hereafter to specify than the present incumbent. This is the ticket named by Mr Holladay himself last fall but it has been deemed necessary to revise it since owing to some peculiar circumstance.

Linn county the home of Mr Holladay does not take his nominal on as a very great compliment. The people of that county are enthusiastic for the Independent movement. They have three delegates to the Independent State Convention men who represent the material and industrial interests of the county and they say the county is good for 1,000 majority for the Independent ticket.

The dispatches state that Senator Hipple has presented to the Senate a petition signed by between eleven and twelve hundred citizens of Oregon and Washington Territory praying Congress to open the navigation of the Columbia river to the commerce of the world. That would certainly be a good opening.

THE GRAND [illegible] LESS

THE GRAND [illegible] tative the other [illegible] of New Jersey spoke derisive[illegible] Mr Phelps of [illegible]ed eloquence" of common an[illegible]ly of the unfortunate [illegible] who had argued in homely language in behalf of cheap transportation. Cannon is a farmer and a Granger but forget[illegible] Cannon is a former and a Granger [illegible]ps is a director of trust companies and of [illegible] banks of railroads [illegible] express companies [illegible] assessed it.

Mr Cobb of Kansas replied to Phelps from his name and his speech it might infer that Cobb is a Granger—one of those Cobb perhaps with Mr Butler counterfeits in his pocket. He [illegible] sharp witted fellow at all events and he draws the railway lobbyist over the coals after this lively fashion:

But Mr Speaker let me say that the men who sit up in his satin slippers in their chairs in Washington Boston or New York heedless of the muttering thunders of those distant prairies is mistaken if he supposes the sound is not the sure precursor of the coming storm. Those grangers let me tell the gentleman mean business. They are scattered all over the valleys and hillsides of the Mississippi. They are the movable force of twenty million people. Against their cry for fair play and justice it is foolish and unwise for you to array the Philadelphia or any other platform. They will have justice inside the Republican party if they can; outside of it if they must. They have determined that the workers the wheels whose arms their wives and babies shall be fed by other food than corn hereafter. As their own strong arms and brave hearts carried the flag of their country in the face of the bravest of foes to the gulf and left the waters of their great river unvexed from its source to the sea so they mean that in like manner their commerce shall go out unvexed by sand bars and obstructions. They mean that the public domain shall be carved into free homes for freemen. They mean to give the railroads exactly what is nominated in the bonds which invest them with empires of public land; they do not mean to give them more. They want money in exchange for their products. They want a chance to live with you. They want the blessings of the government they helped to save to fall equally upon all. I want them to have it the gentleman is willing they shall have it if it is found in the Philadelphia platform. They ask for bread and he gives them a stone. I like their principles he does not. I am a Republican in the loftiest sense believing in progress and reform. If I judge him rightly he is not.

THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT IN MISSOURI

In 1860 Missouri gave a Democratic majority of 151,462. In 1870 it gave an Independent majority of 41,017. During these ten years majorities oscillated between the Republican and the Democratic party. We put these two extremes in contrast in order to show by the undeniable logic of figures how swiftly the revolution of political sentiment has been accomplished in a State that was overwhelmingly partisan until the thinking and taxpaying masses discovered that neither party could be trusted with an enormous majority.

The Republican managers in Missouri have accepted the situation and decided to merge their organization into the Independent party, as will appear from the following dispatch dated St Louis March 20th:

The resolution passed at the Republican caucus at the State Capitol Thursday night to adopt the passive policy in the coming campaign in Missouri and not nominate a Republican ticket appears to meet almost universal indorsement from the leading Republicans here. It can be set down as settled that the field will be left to the Bourbon Democracy on one hand and the Independent Democrats Grangers and Reformers on the other. The Democratic administration of the last two years has disgusted the people.

The *Bulletin* says that with hard work and plenty of blowing the ring ticket *may* succeed yet. When a partisan paper and especially such a one as the *Bulletin* gets down to the point where the most encouraging word it can say is that if all things work favorably its candidates *may* succeed, set it down for a hopeless case. That is just equivalent to saying "we have the ghost of a chance of success but we will go through the motions anyhow. The *Bulletin* is acting rationally for once when it concludes there is no show for the crowd this time.

The Boston correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* says Senator Schurz has accepted the invitation of Mayor Cobb to deliver a eulogy on Sumner in that city. The date of delivery has not yet been fixed.

Grant county sends a full delegation mostly of farmers to the Independent State Convention.

MARRIED.

In Marion county April 5 J H Fulck and Miss Nancy McCubbins.

DIED:

At Columbia Slough April 6 Christiana daughter of John H and Mary Rathbun aged 6 years 2 months 11 days.

Funeral will take place at No 3 school house at 1 o'clock to-day. Friends are invited to attend.

In Elma Chehalis county W T April 5 George Jones aged 47 years.

At Tumwater, W T March 30 Mrs. Naomi Snider aged 66 years.

NEW TO-DAY.

TRIPE LIVER AND BACON AND OTHER Cajun dishes for the million at Febre's.

$2,000 COIN TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR.
$1,000 Coin to Loan for one year.
$1 000 Coin to Loan for one year.
$830 Coin to Loan for one year.
$100 Coin to Loan for one year.
By ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD,

RE-OPENED!

CLARENDON HOTEL!

Corner of F and First Streets
PORTLAND OREGON

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL NEWLY FURnished throughout in a tasteful manner is now open for the reception of guests.
The Finest Rooms and the Best Table in Oregon at moderate prices.
Situated within two blocks of the Depots of the Oregon and California and Oregon Railroads and within one block of the wharf of the Oregon Steamship Company.
Street Cars pass the door.
Free Coach to and from the House.
Street Car ticket furnished free to guests.
BALLET & YOUNG.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Portland Postoffice April 7 1874.

Ladies List.

Brunscheer Carol — Miller Sarah
Bergen Anna — Mann Bessie
Holder Emma — Parmenter Ida
Jones Jenny — Virgil Mary E
John Nettie A — Young Selina
Lake N J

Gentlemen's List.

Ames Edward — Jones J Hall
Bixby A J — Jury Dolliver
Bruning John — Sherman R M
Bruning Mr — Tenson Peter
Bowes George — Ulle Henry
Craig Geo A — Mckay Wm G
Carson E Q — Mayfield Jr
Crawford John — Nichols Putnam H
Groves E — Price R C
Hurlburt D A — Stanley J
Hurlburt David — Tryon
Inman R — Watts William
Inman R D — Wimer W
Job Mr

WILLIAMS SMITH P M

THE CENTER OF ATTRACTION FOR LOVERS of the world's Blum's

NEW TO-DAY.

GRAND MILLINERY OPENING
OF THE SEASON!
AT
"THE WHITE HOUSE"
ON
Thursday, Friday & Saturday
OF THIS WEEK,
On which occasion we shall present a
Magnificent Display of
PARISIAN
BONNETS & HATS
French Flowers, &c.
LEWIS & STRAUSS,
87 FIRST STREET.

VARNISHES,

OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUfacture.—
A FULL SUPPLY
HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass,
97 Front Street.

Ordinance No 1,461

AN ORDINANCE MAKING AN APPROPRIAtion out of the General Fund for Board of Prisoners.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:
Section 1. That the sum of Twenty eight Hundred and Eleven Dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of the General Fund in payment for Board of Prisoners in the City Jail to March 1 1874.
Section 2. The Auditor and Clerk is hereby authorized to draw a warrant in favor of J H Lappens for the amount named in section one of this Ordinance.
Passed the Common Council March 21 1874.
W S CALDWELL
Auditor and Clerk.
Approved March 21 1874.
HENRY FAILING
Mayor.
apsdd

Ordinance No. 1,464

AN ORDINANCE MAKING AN APPROPRIAtion out of the Fire Department Fund.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:
Section 1. The sum of Six Thousand and Nine Hundred and Sixty Dollars is hereby appropriated out of the Fire Department Fund for the payment of the quarterly allowances to the several Fire Companies in the manner prescribed by Ordinance.
Passed the Common Council April 7 1874.
W S CALDWELL
Auditor and Clerk.
Approved April 7 1874.
HENRY FAILING
Mayor.
apsdot

Ordinance No 1,463.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING APPROPRIATIONS out of the General Fund in payment of certain claims.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:
Section 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated out of the General Fund in payment of the claims hereinafter set forth:
To L G Flander setting out trees and cultivating the same as per contract two hundred and thirty dollars.
T W Besse for services as woman for Surveyor sixty three dollars.
W H Clark for services as woman for Surveyor fifty one dollars.
H W Corbett for rent and heating Council Rooms one hundred and fifteen dollars.
J H Butler services as janitor of Council Room thirty five dollars.
Portland Gas Light Co gas for Council Rooms nine hundred dollars.
G H Himes & Co for stationery sixteen dollars.
J K C H & Co stationery sixteen dollars.
H J Durham services as clerk seventeen hundred dollars.
Portland Gas Light Co gas to Police Building fifty nine 30 100 dollars.
J H Butler janitor Police Building eighty one 50 100 dollars.
C Lawrence Lilling dogs eighty dollars.
Section 2. The Auditor and Clerk is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the Treasury in payment of the claims above set forth.
Passed the Common Council April 7 1874.
W S CALDWELL
Auditor and Clerk.
Approved April 7 1874.
HENRY FAILING
Mayor.
apsdt

Ordinance No. 1,465

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT OBSTRUCtions and Obstruction of Streets.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:
Section 1. No person shall transport through any street within the city limits of said City any rubbish or any vehicle which is so constructed and maintained as such as to prevent or hinder such contents from leaking out or falling upon the street. Upon any person violating the provisions of this section such person shall forfeit and pay a fine or penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty five dollars for each and every offense.
Section 2. Any person or persons who shall throw or cause to be thrown any rubbish or filth of any kind upon any street within the limits of the City of Portland shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.
Section 3. That all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.
Section 4. That the Police Force of the City of Portland is hereby instructed to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance.
Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Passed the Common Council April 7 1874.
W S CALDWELL
Auditor and Clerk.
Approved April 7 1874.
HENRY FAILING
Mayor.
apsdt

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon. In bankruptcy. In the matter of the petition of [illegible] of the County of Multnomah and District aforesaid, praying for the benefit of the several acts of Congress relating to bankrupts and the amendments thereto. To the creditors of said bankrupt and to all persons interested in the matter of the petition of said bankrupt to him or them in that behalf. Notice is hereby given that on the [illegible] day of April A D 1874 at 10 o'clock A M at the [illegible] Register in Bankruptcy for said District of Oregon at the Court House in Portland in said District the said bankrupt will apply to the Court for a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under the said acts and amendments and that the creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
Witness the Hon. [illegible] Judge of the said Court and the seal thereof at Portland in said District this [illegible] day of April A D 1874.
THOMAS [illegible]
U S Marshal as Messenger.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING APRIL 9, 1874.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
CONCERT!
Tendered by the citizens of Portland to
Madame Laura A. Stevenson.

The following Professional and Amateur talent have kindly volunteered:
Messrs. Kay, Roos, Yost, Gans, Carl Bosco, Lancaster, Schuyler, Gale, Franklin, Dr. Hatch, Thielsen, Morse, Morgan, Struble and Harris.
Musical Director—GEO L DeFRANS.

PROGRAMME:
1 Instrumental Grand Mixed Quartette and Two Pianos—eight hands.
Messrs Thielsen Hatch Harris and DeFrans.
2 Quartette—The Rose Tree on the Deep.
Messrs Franklin Morse Morgan and Struble.
3 Solo—Tant on Est Rosalind
Madame LAURA A NES STEVENSON.
4 Violin Solo—Fantasie Militaire Singelee
Mr Kay.
5 Solo—The White Squall Lauenstein
Mr Lauenstein.
6 Part Song—The Watchman Holden
Messrs Franklin Hatch Schuyler and Lancaster.
7 Instrumental Quartet—from Mozart Gounod
Violin Cello Piano and Organ.
Messrs Thielsen Kay Morse and DeFrans.
8 Duet—Le Vieille Bergere Blangini
Madame Stevenson and Mr Lancaster.
9 Fifteen Minutes of Illusion—
Carl Bosco
10 Solo—When the Tide comes in Millard
Madame Stevenson.
11 Part Song—The Chafer Trojan
Messrs Franklin Lancaster Morgan and Schuyler.
Instrumental—Wedding March Mendelssohn
Two Pianos Organ and Orchestra.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.
Carriage may be ordered for 10½ P M.
Admission $1 00. Reserved seats without extra charge.
Box office open on Thursday at 1 o'clock at G A Steele & Co's Music Store.
The Chickering Piano and Mason & Hamlin Organ have been kindly furnished by G A Steele & Co.

GRAND MAY DAY BALL!
To be given on
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 1,
At the WASHINGTON GUARD ARMORY,
By the
Anderson Drum Corps.
For the Benefit of the Corps.
The object of the Ball will be to raise funds with which to purchase Uniforms. During the evening an Exhibition Drill will be given by the Corps. Master Willie Morrison, the smallest boy in the Corps will also perform a Drum Solo.
Professor PARRISH the well known and popular caller will officiate.
Tickets $1 00 admitting Gentleman and Ladies. Tickets can be purchased at the stores of Gill & Co, Ally & Heggie, W A Hart, M Gray or from members of the Corps.
No person of a disreputable character will be admitted. apsdot 26d6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland until 1 o'clock M April 15th for the sale of the Dredging Apparatus owned by the City of Portland, and recently used by the United States Government.
Separate bids will be received for each boat or scow including the engines tackle furniture and other apparatus belonging thereto viz:
One DREDGER.
One SNAG PULLER.
Two SCOWS.
Bids for all the boats and apparatus will also be considered.
The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.
A credit of six months will be given provided satisfactory security is furnished.
C C MORELAND
GEO W HOYT
td Committee on River Improvements.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
TO BE HAD.
Arrived per Bark Melancthon
An Immense Stock of
WINDOWS AND DOORS.
Do not fail to call at
McGEE, O'TOOLE & CO'S,
23 First st.

SPRING OPENING
OF
MILLINERY GOODS!
AT
MISS J. MACNAMARA'S,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
April 8th 9th and 10th
All the Latest Styles!
In addition to the above will be found a large and well selected stock of
Lace Shawls and Sacks,
Ladies' Summer Suits,
Parasols, Ruffs, Collarettes,
Real Hair, Curls, Puffs, &c.
Remember the place, 71 First Street.

"HILL'S"
Celebrated Buggy Harness.
S. SHERLOCK,
Manufacturer and Importer
WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO A large assortment of Double and Single Buggy Harness of H Hill & Co just received direct from the Factory.

OPENING DAY.
NEW MILLINERY GOODS.
Mrs. GEO. H. CLARKE
WILL OPEN THIS DAY HER NEW STOCK of Millinery goods with which she has just returned from San Francisco.
Hours open 9 A M to 6 P M.
LATEST SPRING STYLES.
apdtf

SUGARS---PULL---RICE, &c.
FROM BIN OUT THE NEXT EN BAKE J M Long and Brown at [illegible]
ISLAND COAR [illegible]
Half bbls
Boxes TABLE RICE
Jars MOLASSES
[illegible]
MILES STEWART

WHITE GOODS---WE MUST BE TRU[illegible] Cotton [illegible] Linen [illegible] Muslin [illegible] Cambric [illegible] Nainsook [illegible] Swiss [illegible] Jaconet [illegible] Victoria Lawn [illegible] Hamburg Edgings and Insertings [illegible] Linen Lawn [illegible] Linen Cambric [illegible] Linen Handkerchiefs and Collars [illegible] Linen Sets [illegible] Linen Cuffs [illegible] Linen Bosoms [illegible] Linen Dusters [illegible] Linen Suits [illegible] Linen Skirts [illegible] Linen Aprons [illegible] Linen Table Cloths [illegible] Linen Napkins [illegible] Linen Towels [illegible] Linen Crash [illegible] Linen Diaper [illegible] Linen Sheeting [illegible] Linen Pillow Cases [illegible] Linen Bed Spreads [illegible] Linen Quilts [illegible] Linen Shams [illegible] Linen Tidies [illegible] Linen Lambrequins [illegible] Linen Piano Covers [illegible] Linen Table Covers [illegible] Linen Sofa Pillows [illegible] Linen Chair Tidies [illegible] Linen Toilet Sets [illegible] Linen Toilet Covers [illegible] Linen Toilet Mats [illegible] Linen Toilet Pillows [illegible] Linen Toilet Bolsters [illegible] Linen Toilet Cushions [illegible] Linen Toilet Quilts [illegible] Linen Toilet Shams [illegible] Linen Toilet Tidies [illegible] Linen Toilet Lambrequins [illegible] Linen Toilet Covers [illegible] Linen Toilet Sofa Pillows [illegible] Linen Toilet

CTION AND COMMISSION

A. B. RICHARDSON,

UCTIONEER

OR. OF FRONT AND OAK STS.

Auction Sales

L ESTATE GROCERIES GENERAL
CHANDISE AND HORSES

Days---Wednesday and Saturday

At Private Sale.

ssortment of GROCERIES and LIQUO
eral advances made on Consignments
rties declining Housekeeping Furnitur
ill purchase Second Hand Furniture.
A. B. RICHARDSON Auctioneer

egular and Peremptory Sale

OF

REAL ESTATE,

RNITURE, GROCERIES,

RAL MERCHANDISE, ETC.

wi I sell at my Auction Salesroom, on

EDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1874

At 10 o clock A. M.,

REAL ESTATE

t half of Lot No — in Block No 93
Addition to the City of Portland. Also
) Two-story Dwelling Houses, of
each all hard finished. Wood sheds and
ll of water on the premises—situated
etween Third and Fourth

ALSO

OM DININGROOM and KITCHEN FU
NITURE.

ALSO

GROCERIES.

s Candles.
gs S I Syrup
S C O Soap
S I X L Soap
s L. B Soap

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

INSURANCE.

HOME

UAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO

and Marine Insurance

tal.....$1,000,000

H. REDINGTON
HOWARD
R STORY
ODDY
NGKLOW

Manager
General Agent

DIRECTORS

Oregon Branch.

AND P Wasserman C H Lewis
smith D Maclean L Samuel
Y
S
TON

HAMILTON BOYD.
Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory

MISCELLANEOUS

BLUE LICK

WHISKEY.

ING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT
for the above celebrated brand
ey I am in receipt of an invoice of the
ing half barrels and cases, which I am
to offer to the trade, at jobbing rates
H. FLECKENSTEIN
SOLE AGENT
Jobbing Dealer in Wines and Liquors
No 147 First, near Taylor street

SEEDS! SEEDS!

A Complete Assortment of FRESH
d, Garden & Flower Seeds
SEEDS, SHRUBBERY PLANTS BULBS
g Implements and all the popular sorts
of Potatoes etc etc
SEEDS A SPECIALTY
s from a distance promptly attended
HANSON & AIKEN
SEED DEPOT.
RAL MARKET PORTLAND ORE
jan7 dawim

EP COOL, KEEP COOL

ONE
CENT
OR A POUND OF ICE!

CH I WILL DELIVER TO ANY
e City free of charge during
No 2 Stark street between Fi
ets
y preparations at the Lowe
will be to such a
in the future the whole
apest Ice ever brought to the
J. M. GEORGE &

DYER BROS.,

Iage and Wagon Makers

E SHOEING AND GENERAL JOBBING
Promptly attended to

IN & ORNAMENTAL

ch, Carriage and Sign Painter

Executed by

F. PEARSON, Practical Painter
HOP—Second St bet Stark and Oak

ILLIARD GOODS.

EER FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES
l best 8 ounces CLOTH
I CUSHION CLOTH
oxe best slate CUE TIPS
CUES (plain and ivory tipped
AGATELLE BALLS
BILLIARD BALLS (only)
ena IVORY BALLS
IARD TABLES for Carom and
Billiards

C. A. BURCHARDT
Manufacturer

RONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES

SLIE & DAVIDSON

Manufacturers and Dealers in

s, Sash, Blinds, Frames

vers, Brackets and all Kinds of

Scroll Sawing

NG THE BEST FACILITIES AND THE
improved wood working machinery
facture of the above articles, can offer
Interest to customers, and at the
ers at NICOLAI BRO. MILL,
ns at corner of SEASONED CEDAR KEG
g equal to any of SEASONED WOOD
LING and RUSTIC MOULDING. Also
TURNING in all its branches. Balus
ts, Billiard and Croquet Sets, etc., etc.
Billiards and Croquet Sets, etc., etc.

Bros's Mill and Factory,

rner Second and E streets, Portland

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 8 1874

CITY.

FIRE LAST EVENING.—An alarm of fire was struck last evening at 9:30 o'clock, to which the Department responded with their accustomed alacrity. It was very soon discovered that the rear portion of the Soda Water Factory of Mr. R. J. Walker on Front street near the corner of Ash was on fire. All possible speed was used in getting the engines at the scene but before that could be accomplished the fire had gained considerable headway and was burning fiercely. The building which was on fire is a two story wooden structure standing on the lower side of Front street and adjoins the southern wall of Capt. Ainsley's large brick building. The structure is built upon piles and offers superior advantages for the rapid progress of the flames. Streams of water were soon directed against the destroyer and in a very short time the fire was extinguished. Within a limit of time which appears almost incredible every engine company of the city was at the scene and rendering effective service against the common enemy. Fifteen minutes play decreed every vestige of the fire, when the engines were ordered home. How the fire originated is a matter of conjecture. It not being known whether a defective flue or a spark from one of the buildings adjoining caused the conflagration. It originated in the rear of the building and in the second story. The exact amount of damage sustained can not be determined at present writing but it can not exceed $600.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Monday evening about half-past 7 o'clock the dwelling house occupied by Mr. E. Z. Holmes at the corner of Eighth and Washington streets narrowly escaped destruction by fire. A quantity of dry wood piled up in the basement was discovered on fire and burning brightly. Mr. Holmes and family were absent at the time the fire was discovered and on returning home shortly after found the destroyer was extinguished and the danger all passed. Near where the flames were fiercely burning was stored a quantity of pitch wood, oil and other inflammable materials which, if the fire had reached would have resulted in a destructive conflagration. Mr. Holmes is utterly at a loss to determine how the fire was communicated to the wood as no fire is used in that portion of the building. Appearances would indicate that it was purposely and maliciously set on fire. Timely alarm was given and Mr. Julius Goldsmith and another young gentleman by their gallant efforts put out the fire.

CITY TAXES.—For some days past a petition has been in circulation among the taxpayers of the city asking the Common Council to extend the time—15th inst.—after which taxes should be declared delinquent, for the period of thirty days. We are unadvised as to the number of signatures obtained at present writing. Taxpayers who procrastinate the payment of their taxes in anticipation that the time will be extended, must do so at their own risk. It is extremely doubtful what course the Council will pursue with reference to the petition. Council will hold its next regular meeting on the evening of the 15th inst., and it is questionable whether that body could then extend the time as it is the date on which the taxes are to be declared delinquent.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.—Arrangements we understand have been effected between Mr. Frank Dekum and Messrs. Jacobs Bros. & Co. for the construction and subsequent leasing of a large brick building. This structure will be erected by Mr. Dekum on a piece of land owned by him which is situated on North Front street—west side—near A. The building will be three stories in height, 37x100 feet. Messrs. Burton & Williams are the architects. It is the intention to commence work on the proposed structure in a few days. When finished, this entire building will be occupied by Messrs. Jacobs Bros. & Co.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE.—The evening paper says Mr. Garrison of East Portland whose mysterious disappearance we mentioned yesterday, has not yet been heard of, although his wife has done all in her power to find him. She fully believes that in a fit of despondency he has made away with himself, as he had been out of work for some time, and has been low-spirited in consequence. It is to be hoped that the lady's fears upon the subject may prove groundless.

BROKEN LIMB.—A man named Henry Jackson at work at a logging camp down the Columbia had the misfortune to break his left leg above the ankle while engaged in hauling logs to the river bank. He was brought up to the city where his family resides and having received medical attendance he is now doing well.

WEATHER REPORT.—From the records of the U. S. Signal Station of Observation, Portland Oregon, April 6, 1874:

	7 A M	2 P M	9 P M
Thermometer	40°	60°	46°
Wind direction	Calm	N	Calm
" velocity miles pr hour		4	
Weather	Foggy	Clear	Clear
Rain fall			0.00 inches

USTICE.—We are in receipt of a dispatch from Henry Warren, Esq., of Oregon City which states that the rumor as published in the evening paper to the effect that he has the smallpox is entirely unfounded.

OMITTED.—In the list of vestrymen elected at Trinity Chapel on Monday we inadvertently omitted the names of Col. John McCraken and C. H. Lewis Esq. We hasten to supply the omission.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

House moving is now in order.

The picnic season approacheth.

The millinery stores announce spring openings.

Steamer not telegraped up to 12 o'clock last evening.

Hoofer Salem! Republican State Convention to-day.

The blaze last night brought out an immense crowd as usual.

About seventy passengers came down on the Ocean last evening.

Just one more Eastern mail to arrive by the ocean route—just one.

A new brick wall is being built on the front portion of the gas works.

Temperance and anti temperance are the all-absorbing topics at present.

Pilot Stevens will navigate the *Cleopatra* down the Columbia this evening.

The ponds at the north end of First street are to be drained by a ditch now being dug.

We understand the Philanthropic Society has suspended operations for a few months.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet this afternoon at 1 o'clock to transact unusual business.

For Fort Wrangel and Sitka at 12 M.—the *Oriflamme*, with a full cargo and a number of passengers, mostly for Sitka.

Theo. Pikman of the Tri-Weekly was in Philadelphia last week. He is expected to return and will return to this city in about five months.

The postmaster and his deputies await delinquent postoffice box holders. No trouble to furnish an autograph to a receipt for box rent to July 1st.

At a school meeting held Monday evening in Holladay's Addition Messrs. Johnson and Ferguson were elected School Directors and M. Long Clerk.

The schooner *Dashaway* left from San Francisco to-day not left Seattle, Puget Sound about the 15th inst. C. D. Mayer & Co. agents 84 Front street.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Germania Benevolent Society, Union Monday evening it was decided to hold a grand picnic some time in May. The place of the picnic not fixed.

The bark *Wanderer*, Capt. Foch, arrived at Liverpool from this port on the 20th of March. She reports having experienced a collision at sea and lost her mizzenmast—besides sustaining damage to her bulwarks.

For a fine picture go to Denison's new Photograph rooms, Yamhill and First streets. Employs one of the best (lately from the East) photographers and retouchers in Oregon. Sure to please all who give him a trial. Only one flight of stairs.

The effect produced by Pyle's axils surpassing

CRUSADERS ARRESTED

FIFTEEN LADIES ARRESTED YESTERDAY MORNING AND LODGED IN JAIL BY THE POLICE FOR SINGING AND PRAYING ON THE SIDEWALK—HIS CHARGE UPON DEMURRER—GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILED OVER THE AFFAIR.

About 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning fifteen ladies belonging to the Union Temperance Brigade appeared before the saloon of Mr. Moffett and forthwith began to sing and pray as they had frequently done before. Scarcely had the ladies halted on the sidewalk before an immense crowd collected about them. Hundreds caught the spirit of excitement and came pouring in from all directions. Three minutes from the time the ladies first made their appearance at least one thousand persons had collected on the sidewalk and street. Mr. Moffett, the proprietor, soon made his appearance at the door of the saloon and observing the tremendous gathering of people and the revolving degree of excitement began to blow his whistle for the policemen. There were several officers among the crowd who pressed their way toward the ladies to arrest them. At first at the juncture Chief Lappeus made his appearance and perceiving the crowd and the prospects of a disturbance made his way through the jam to the door of the saloon. Here he was accosted by the proprietor who demanded in a loud voice that the women be dispersed. He said he was a tax payer and was justly entitled to the protection of the law. Only that morning he had paid the sum of $100 as a license to sell liquor and he had a perfect right to carry on his business and did not desire to be annoyed and harassed by these frequent and persistent visits. As a citizen entitled to the protection of the law he demanded that the police cause the ladies to retire from the sidewalk in front of his place of business, and to disperse the crowd at once.

Chief Lappeus then approached the ladies and asked them to withdraw immediately. He said their presence was not desirable at that time nor place that it was a source of great annoyance to the proprietor if they persisted a serious disturbance was imminent. An immense crowd had collected about them as they well knew and if they desired to avoid serious trouble—perhaps bloodshed—he asked them to even implored of them to withdraw at once. Several of the ladies responded by saying that they had their duty to perform in the matter. It was God's cause in which they were engaged. After had the consciousness of being right and they could not disobey their plain convictions of duty in short positively declined to leave. When still further urged by Lappeus to retire the ladies maintained that they had a right to occupy the sidewalk and for that as well as other reasons declined to obey the orders of the officer. Finding all persuasion and remonstrances futile Lappeus then told them that if they still persisted in their obstinate course he should be compelled as an officer of the law to perform a very unpleasant and disagreeable duty by placing them all under arrest. To this the ladies signified a perfect willingness to accompany the officer to the jail. If the penalty at disobedience to the wishes of the officer was imprisonment then they gladly accepted the situation as they preferred to be arrested rather than swerve an inch from the straight path of duty. Such being their expressed determination the Chief told them he should arrest them for disorderly conduct and for creating a disturbance on the streets. Without a word or show of resistance the ladies followed the officer down First street. An immense crowd followed.

Arriving at the corner of Alder and First streets Lappeus halted and addressing the ladies again asked them to quietly go home as he did not desire to be forced to take them to jail. He promised to release them at once if they would promise to disperse and not appear again on the streets that day. But they would not make any promises reiterating that they had a duty to discharge and they intended to perform it regardless of consequences. While they were speaking and the Chief was urging them to disperse several started up street evidently with the intention of returning to Moffett's saloon to renew devotional exercises. Perceiving that all persuasions were of no avail, Lappeus told them they would have to proceed to jail. Unhesitatingly the ladies to the number of 15, started for jail headed by Chief Lappeus and closely followed by several hundred persons.

News of the arrest was communicated with the speed of wild fire and crowds of persons were seen pressing their way towards the city jail from all directions so that by the time the ladies arrived over 500 were assembled along the street and sidewalk in front of the building. Arriving at the foot of the stairs leading up into the Court room the ladies filed up with a slow and unfaltering tread. When within a few yards from the foot of the stairs a religious hymn was started by one of the ladies and heartily joined in by the entire delegation. At the request of Lappeus the ladies marched into the Court room and seated themselves. A grand rush was made by the crowd to gain admittance to the building but the design was promptly thwarted by the doors being closed locked, and an officer stationed in front. The crowd was then requested to disperse but they did not obey the order and remained about the building several hours awaiting the result of the novel proceeding.

The following are the names of the ladies placed under arrest: Mrs. Rachel Clark, Mrs. H. V. Strizel, Mrs. Wm. Bond, Mrs. Catharine Stokes, Mrs. L. A. Mitchell, Miss Jennie Lapsley, Mrs. Helen Sparrow, Mrs. I. C. Hall, Mrs. J. Ritter, Mrs. Jane Thompson, Mrs. Laura Turner, Miss Mary H. Sunderland, Mrs. I. B. Fletcher, Mrs. M. Quackenbush, Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell.

For several hours after being arrested these ladies continued to sing and pray as though nothing whatever had occurred. The husbands, brothers and fathers of many of these ladies, hearing of the arrest, presented themselves at the jail in an excited state of mind and offered to go bail but the ladies without an exception declined to accept such service. Chief Lappeus by this time becoming pretty well convinced that he had caught a large elephant offered to allow the ladies to depart on their own recognizance only asking that they would make an appearance this morning and meantime refrain from visiting the saloons. But they firmly declined to accept freedom on such conditions.

Judge Denny at first concluded to postpone the consideration of the question until this morning as Court had adjourned previous to the arrest. But as so much excitement had been created over the matter so much interest felt in the result of the test case and the building was fairly besieged by eager crowds of friends sympathizers and those who felt no immediate concern in the affair or were disposed to regard the arrest with scorn and ridicule it was determined to proceed to the disposal of the question at once. City Attorney Mulkey was invited up and the Court called it order. The defendants were then arraigned on the charge for which they were arrested.

The charge was for willfully and unlawfully conducting themselves in a disorderly manner by singing and praying in the side walk on First street whereby the peace and quiet of the city was disturbed.

Mr. C. W. Parrish appeared for the defendants. He filed a general demurrer and held the ground that singing and praying was a divine and ever sacred and that every person was at liberty under the Constitution of the United States to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and that the complaint upon its face did not constitute an offense that could be made amenable to any ordinance.

The Court promptly overruled the demurrer and the defendants pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Parrish then moved that the defendants be discharged on the ground that the complaint was insufficient in law. This motion was also overruled.

Mr. Holland then moved that the defendants be discharged on the ground that the complaint was insufficient in fact. This motion was also overruled.

Mr. Parrish then moved for a continuance of the case for the purpose of procuring the attendance of witnesses. This motion was also overruled.

The defendants were then ordered to be fined $10 each and committed to the custody of the Sheriff until the fine was paid.

Mr. Parrish then moved that the fine be remitted. This motion was also overruled.

Mr. Parrish then moved that the defendants be discharged on the ground that they had been illegally arrested

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 8 1874

A ROMANTIC WEDDING

THE CHE WAO WOULD NOT TAKE A DAPP

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial

MEMPHIS, March 7, 1874

Can do not say that love is a dream
A wild obscure delusion
Or think the soul inspiring, theme
Creates alone confusion
All the gifts the world can give
And all its joys in it lasting
Will not or requite a wish while you live
Without love's sweet caressing

The above lines are apropos to a marriage celebrated in this city last Monday evening The the days of chivalry are not over none who are acquainted with the circumstances of the matter can be induced to can doubt In Tuesday's papers appeared the following

MARRIED—MARTIN—MARTIN—Mr [illegible] Mary Church in this city Monday March 16 by Rev Leon C Harris Mr G Fred Martin of this city and Miss Sallie Belle Martin of Tuscaloosa Alabama

Very plain very proper and very fortunate was what all who saw the notice and were acquainted with the parties thought of the affair Among the more intimate friends of the happy couple considerable surprise was manifested as it was well known that the two had never met but a few times, save in the street

USHERING IN A ROMANCE

The circumstances connected with this really romantic affair are given below Last Monday afternoon Mr To Stone a well known young man, met Miss Sallie Belle Martin and a lady friend on Main street, proposed to walk to the bluffs, from which point a fine view can be had of the mighty river which laves their base and the Arkansas shore already putting on the beautiful, fresh garb of spring It was a lovely afternoon and the trio spent a half hour on the bluffs watching the hundreds of steamboat laborers at their feet all busy loading and unloading the floating palaces and commenting on the varied scenes in the panorama stretched before them Turning back and coming down Madison street, a gentleman acquaintance was met who, after a few minutes' chat, walked away with the lady friend referred to, leaving Mr Stone and our heroine together Walking down Main street, Mr Stone purchased a pocketful of nuts with which he and Miss Martin, going into Court Square, gave the frolicsome squirrels a feast.

THE OLD SUBJECT

Tiring of that, the two walked up second street, laughing and chatting, until opposite the Calvary Church, when, the conversation chancing to be on things matrimonial, Mr Stone, in a tone of waklers, said

Miss Sallie, I dare you to go across the street and get married"

The banter was promptly accepted in the same spirit, and in high glee the two crossed the street and entered the church, in which services were being held at the time Not seeing any manifestation of faltering on the lady's part, Mr Stone whispered

"I give up, you have beaten me, let us go," and the two retraced their steps to Court Square, where they met the couple previously referred to They had a package of candy, and Mr Stone asked for some, which they jokingly refused.

"Very well, Miss Sallie, we will go and buy a package for ourselves"

They accordingly went to Specht's on Madison street, and bought the confections Coming out, they saw a milk wagon standing in the alley alongside of the store

"Is not that Mr Martin's wagon?" asked Miss Martin

Yes, I believe it is," responded Mr Stone

"I would like to see him," said Miss Sallie, "for I thought him such a nice gentleman the other night at a party, and would like to see him again"

Retracing their steps they went into the store and inquired after Mr Martin

A YOUNG MAN WHO WOULDN'T TAKE A DARE

Being told that he was somewhere near, they again went into the street, and met the gentleman sought on the sidewalk He is our hero A few minutes of social conversation ensued, when Mr Stone said

"Fred, Miss Sallie here has just backed me out on a proposition to get married,"

"Well," replied Mr Martin, turning to the lady, "you can't back me out"

"Yes, I can," laughingly responded Miss Martin, and then for two or three minutes the parties indulged in laughter and repartee, finally closing with the proposal of Mr Stone to go off and get a license

PROCURING MARRIAGE LICENSE

This was agreed to by all parties, and the trio set off for the office of the County Clerk, where the coveted document was to be had Arriving there they fortunately met Mr John Overton, Jr, who acquiesced in the proposal to go on the marriage bond, and in ten minutes the license was signed, sealed and delivered by the smiling clerk, Mr James Reilly. Coming out, the question was put by Mr Martin.

"Where will we go to get married?"

In that obliging manner which renders him such a favorite, Mr Stone proposed the nearest 'Squire (Hall) The official was not in

HUNTING A PREACHER

Nothing daunted, Mr Martin proposed to walk up street In passing along Second street they took a carriage, and drove out to St Mary's on Poplar street as the most convenient place for the ceremony. The rector, Rev George C Harris, was not in, and the trio, still on matrimony bent, despite the cruel fate which seemed opposed, started back down town When near Fourth street Mr Martin espied Mr Harris on the street, and at once accosted him, asking his services With a profound bow the obliging rector expressed himself willing, and ready, and the quartet, taking a street car, again proceeded to St Mary's being joined en route by two young ladies, friends of ill parties, who happened along at the time Arriving at the church, it being dark by this time, the lights were turned on, and the rather strange looking bridal party—Mr Martin being in his everyday working clothes—proceeded at once to the chancel, where, in his clerical robes, awaited the reverend gentleman who was soon to unite them forever

THIS TWAIN SHALL BE ONE

Neither the lady or Mr Martin by this time very sober in the expression of their countenances, faltered for a moment, but joining hands stood before the man of God When the question was asked Mr Martin—

Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife" he in a low, firm tone answered "I will" To the question

"Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband" &c Miss Martin promptly responded, "I will" And to the question

Who giveth this woman to be married to this man" Mr Stone stepped forward as next friend and taking the lady's hand gave it to the minister

ENDING A WEDDING TIE

When that part of the ceremony was reached where after plighting the troth the ring is given it was found that neither of the parties had the necessary golden circlet One of the young ladies mentioned noticing the stop, slipped a ring off her finger and handed it to the parties and in a few moments the minister said

I pronounce that they are man and wife and in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen," and the romance was completed.

A LITTLE SURPRISE AND EXPLANATION

The bridal couple after congratulations proceeded to the house of the relation where Mrs Martin nee Miss Martin had been stopping It required a little time to explain matters after which wine and cake were brought in and in company with a few friends all were merry in the traditional marriage bell But this marriage so romantically brought about may prove one Local railroad upon mind that the [illegible] the world life may dawn is as fair and happy and is free from obstructions as their first lesson is the wish [illegible] from of whom know but respect and love

RECENTLY WEDDED

The groom is an acknowledged chief of fashion at Alabama recently finishing [illegible] while he has been spending the winter in this city where his beauty and accomplishments have turned the heads of scores of the gallants young and old She is of one of the best Alabama families her father prior to his death being a leading and well known merchant

The groom is a young man, a first and out of one of the best known and highly respected families of Middle Tennessee Before the war his father was a gentleman of affluence but [illegible] like thousands of others found himself penniless Our hero like many young men in similar circumstances was too proud to be supported by others, but unlike many others he was not too proud to go to work like a true man and in the honest living for himself Coming to this city he purchased a drays, and at once went to work, not trusting others to do his business As a natural consequence he has, by close application not only secured a comfortable competence but has won the respect and esteem of all

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

TUESDAY EVENING April 7 1874

Gold in New York 11 [illegible]

Portland Legal Tenders buying 88 selling 89

Gold bars are quotable at 725@73c fine

Exchange on New York, 1/2 per cent premium for currency and one per cent premium for gold

Exchange on San Francisco at 1/4 off per cent premium

Wheat in Liverpool via mail advices from San Francisco 12s 6@12s 8d for average California and 12s 4d@12s 8d for club

The money market presents no important change Trade is assuming a more favorable aspect and the dullness observed a few days ago is apparently though not rapidly giving place to more activity and transactions for the current week will aggregate considerable over those of last Taken nearly all directions some the notes of preparation for the largest and perhaps the soundest season's business the country has known for some years [illegible] dealers both in the city and country have proceeded with great caution and all are believed to be in unusual good condition for the business campaign of the spring and summer True some went down in the stormy days of 187 but in most cases old accounts have been squared or closed satisfactorily stocks have been worked down to a minimum and much of the embarrassing debris of former years has been cleared away The season for collections has been fairly favorable and less money in proportion to the sales of last season is now probably due to the merchants for any prior season for years In view of the fair prospects of trade stocks are large and varied, and better assortments greater buyers than usual

It is still the custom with many large houses to send out agents who are generally called drummers on this coast though many of the most extensive firms East have abandoned the practice It is claimed that they will make prices low and send out occasional samples and make the buyer feel the necessity of coming to the market himself as I can vassing the trade On this subject one of our exchanges says The present condition of trade in the interior shows too plainly the evils of buying wholly from road samples Many who have been wholly dependent on drummers for goods are now asking for extensions and in too many cases, have in stock goods difficult to move The sales man drumming through the country is often too apt to consider the customer and not his employer Anxiety to send home good full orders often induces him to neglect some important fact that might curtail his patron's credit because it would reduce the sum total of sales and might displease the customer Thus the customer gets overloaded and at settling day falls back on the selling firm for special favors

Home Produce Market.

Our quotations for Grain and Feed under this head always include sacks unless otherwise stated The prices at which sacks are reckoned in this market are as follows For Wheat 5 cents a bushel Oats 2 cents a bushel Barley 10 cents a 100 lbs Feed $4 500 3 p ton

WHEAT—There are no [illegible] given in our exchanges upon which may be based any very reliable predictions as to the price of the next crop but sufficient information is already at hand to induce a strong belief that the tonnage supply on our coast will be large and that the heavy crops which are now assured will find transportation at rates full as low if not lower than in the past Transactions in [illegible] are very light and buyers are not offering over $1 60 though occasional lots may change hands at an advance of 2 cents per cental on these figures

FLOUR—The stocks on hand here are somewhat diminished by recent shipments and lessened receipts several of our State mills having shut down and others running on short time Prices are firm at our quotations of $6 a barrel for standard brands $5 50 for outside and good country brands $5 for common and $4 50 for superfine. The local trade is active

OATS—The receipts from the valley have fallen off under the dullness prevailing in this market for the past few days and owning to the fact that farmers are too busy with their spring work to market the surplus which is yet held by them The prediction is now made with confidence that present rates which are 40 cents a bushel will decline in a few days The San Francisco market shows a weaken ing tendency

BARLEY—There is no active call beyond the supply of the local trade which will absorb the surplus in our State We quote at $1 40 a 1 45 per cental

FEED—The stocks on hand rather exceed the current demand, and a lessening advance large lots are placed with more difficulty at current rates dealers not being willing to run the risks of an anticipated drop in the market The quotations is weaker but without any decided change

HAY—Wild Hay is very dull sale at $8 a ton while good timothy is moderate request at $ [illegible]

POTATOES—The receipts are falling off and but few large lots now offer in our market Of choice varieties they find ready sale at 60@65 a bushel inferior [illegible]

ONIONS—Transactions are light the prices ranging for good lots $1 50@1 60 this would be paid common $1 00@1 40

APPLES—Last season's crop still lasts though many lots coming, to hand are quite badly wrecked Best varieties command [illegible] common [illegible]

BACON—There is not much doing the call for shipping being full and in the domestic quiet We quote good to choice sides [illegible] Hams

HONEY—Extracted is firm at our last quotations

DRIED FRUIT—Still coming forward steadily and our former quotations are well sustained both for Apples in sacks and kegs and prunes The former is quotable at 2@2c in sacks 3@4c Plums with rates dull at the [illegible] Peaches 3@4c

CHEESE—The market is steadily supplied with choice Oregon made for which prices are truly offered 10 cents Ordinary [illegible]

EGGS—The supply continues ample and quotations are steady at 15c a dozen Occasionally fresh receipts are placed at an advance

FEATHERS—Receipts note excessive on [illegible] keep up well We quote good lots Chicken [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—There is no [illegible] among buyers of poor lots offering and such are marked down to the lowest possible figure [illegible] The demand is brisk at [illegible] while any of the lots offering will [illegible] their [illegible] condition

MUTTON SHEEP—There are but few arrivals and quotations are nominal at 3@3 1/2c gross

DRESSED HOGS—The season is over and quotations nominal at 6@7c

TALLOW—Some shipments made to San Francisco have been unprofitable and the market is dull We quote at 3@4c

HIDES—Large receipts on the way [illegible] and the market is dull and we quote 2@3c

SHEEP PELTS—Quotable [illegible] for R Irving & Co's [illegible] loss at 70 c

SEPARATOR—Barley [illegible] 9 months 6 [illegible] Rabbits 20@40c

ROPE—Manila 8 1/2 [illegible] 17@18c Hemp and Hemp twine 20 [illegible] bale rope [illegible] Lasso bolt [illegible]

BROOMS—The jobbing prices are firm at $4@5 per doz for common and $5@6 for fancy Extra heavy BUILDING MATERIALS—Still prices delivered in the city are Pine lumber rough $14 per M dressed $17 surfaced sheathing, $16 siding $20 matched $2 flooring, $30 roofing $16 50 seasoned flooring $2 50 one side planed $30 four sides planed $35 side walk and wharf flooring $11 Laths $3 11 Pickets $4 inch lineal per 100 ft 7 1/2 Water Pipe 100 Shingles 8 00@11 per M

CANDLES—We quote 8 lb Sperm [illegible] Paraffine [illegible] Adamantine, 14 lbs Grades 18 lbs Grocers & Co's 58 [illegible] Chemical Wax 20c Ropes 16@17c

CANNED GOODS—Oysters 2s $3 40 Clams and Jellies $1 40 Lobsters $2 Apricots $2 Apples $1 40 Los Angeles Honey $1 40 Strawberries, $1 40 Raspberries $1 40 Blackberries $1 40 Pine Apple $1 40 Green Gage $1 75@1 80 Peaches $1 40@1 60 Plums $1 40 Green Corn $1 40 Green Peas $1 40 Green Beans $1 40 Lobster $2 Mixed Pickles $1 40 Tomatoes $1 40@1 75 Quinces $1 40@1 75 Guinces $ [illegible]

CEMENTS—New Jersey $ [illegible] Calcined Plaster $ [illegible] Land Plaster $2 40 Santa Cruz Lime $1 40 Santa Cruz Lime $1 40 English Portland Cement $6 Hoffman's New York Cement $ [illegible]

COFFEE—Market well sustained but the full wing jobbing prices [illegible] Rio [illegible] Java 27 1/2 Jones & Co's Ground Java 30 Mocha 30 Ground Mocha [illegible]

plain 40c Twilled 50c Fancy Shirting twilled 50c Plain Colored 40 to 4 Scotch Plaid 40c Cheviot Hard Times 90c to $1 Cassimeres $1 10 to $1 25 Cassimeres 1 00c Doeskins $1 10 to $1 Tweeds 80 to 90c Yarn White and Gray $1 Orchid $1 50 Repellant $1 10 A deduction of 2c a pair on Blankets when sold by the bale

SALT—Ground Rock $1 per 100 lbs Liverpool Carman Liverpool coarse in 50 lb sacks $ [illegible] do do in 100 lb sacks $ [illegible] do do in 100 lb sacks $ [illegible] do do in 100 lb sacks $ [illegible]

PAINTS—We quote in oil [illegible]

[illegible]

Zinc white [illegible] French Zinc white [illegible] Yellow Ochre [illegible] Venetian red [illegible] Chrome [illegible]

OIL—Linseed [illegible] Lard [illegible] Sperm [illegible] Whale [illegible] Neatsfoot [illegible] Castor [illegible]

COAL—Cannel $ [illegible] Scotch [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] Coke [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] Wellington [illegible] Seattle [illegible] Bellingham Bay [illegible] Coos Bay [illegible] Carbon Hill [illegible] Mount Diablo [illegible] Cumberland [illegible] Anthracite [illegible]

BANKS.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND COIN AND CURRENCY [illegible] subject to Check at sight

COLLECTIONS [illegible]

INTEREST FROM DATE [illegible] on Coin Time Deposits

Coin & Currency Exchange

Sight and Telegraph Transfers on

SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK

ST LOUIS CHICAGO

Bills of Exchange,

Drawn in the usual way for any sum desired on

LONDON HONG KONG

PARIS, BERLIN

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent United States.

President HENRY FAILING

Cashier JAMES STEEL

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN OR CURRENCY subject to check at sight

INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits of Coin

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in the Atlantic Cities

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS [illegible] on NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO ST LOUIS

EIGHT or SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit direct on

LONDON, PARIS

BERLIN, FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital.....$1,562,500

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—5 East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

BRANCHES

In Vancouver Island, British Columbia, San Francisco and Portland.

AGENCIES

In New York, Canada, Scotland and Ireland.

Exchange for sale on

England, Ireland, Scotland, New York and Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards

Approved Bills discounted or Collected Loans made on available collaterals

EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.

The Anglo-Californian Bank,

(LIMITED)

412 California Street, San Francisco.

London Office, - - 3 Angel Court. New York Agents, J. & W. Seligman & Co. 21 Broad Street.

AUTHORIZED

Capital Stock - $6,000,000

Will receive Deposits open Accounts make Collections buy and sell Exchange and Bullion Loan Money and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world

R G SHEATH, } Managers.
H SPEYHART, }

HARDWARE IRON AND STEEL.

JOHN R. FOSTER,

CORNER FRONT AND STARK STS.

Dealer in

Howe's Platform and Counter Scales.

THE BEST IN USE.

Shelf and Builders' Hardware.

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY

Miners's Goods,

Nails, Rope, Shovels, Anvils, Axes, Etc.

All of which are offered at the Lowest Rates

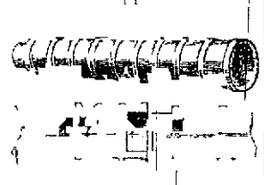
He invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere

Would invite particular attention to buyers of Builders Hardware and House Trimmings either a WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

WASHINGTON WATER PIPE MANUFACTURING AND WATER COMPANY,

OF OLYMPIA W T

Incorporated by the Laws of Washington Territory



WE ARE PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE WATER PIPE OF

1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 Inch Bore.

The pipe is made in sections eight feet long round the lathe and connected with a socket joint and hand forth iron as shown in the cut Each section is carefully proved by water pressure of 100 lbs to the square inch before leaving the factory and is warranted perfect

The pipe will be delivered at the following rates per lb. Bore 1 inch 2 cents 2 inch 1 1/2 cents 3 inch 1 1/4 cents 4 inch 1 cent 6 inch 1 cent 8 inch 1 cent

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, W H Grant and H W Miller under the firm name of Grant & Miller is this day dissolved by mutual consent H W Miller assuming all liabilities and receiving all moneys due the late firm All persons having claims against said firm will present them to H W Miller for settlement

W H GRANT
H W MILLER

Portland March 1 1874

I. W. LEWIS,

STAIR BUILDER,

OAK STREET between Seventh and Park

STOVE PIPE RESHINING AND CONTRACTING

Also WATER TANKS made to order

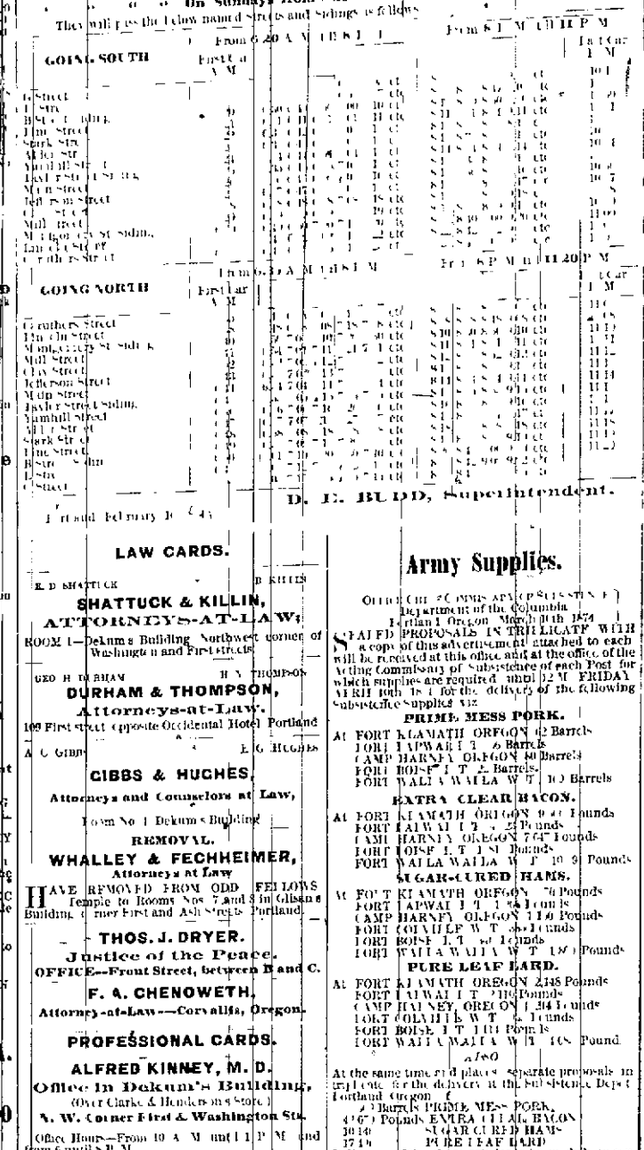
Charges Reasonable

TIME TABLE FOR STREET CARS.

STANDARD TIME—HEINRICHSEN'S CHRONOMETER

Street Cars will Run Week Days from 6:20 A. M. to 8 P. M., 10 Minutes Apart, " " " " 8:00 P. M. till 11 P. M., 20 Minutes Apart. " " " " On Sundays from 8:20 A. M. to 8:40 P. M., 10 Minutes Apart.

They will pass the following named Streets and Siddings as follows



From 6:20 A M till 8 P M

GOING SOUTH — First Car A M — Last Car P M

[illegible] Street
[illegible] Street
[illegible] Street
Clay Street
Jefferson Street
Main Street
Ash Street
Yamhill Street
Morrison Street
Stark Street
Pine Street
[illegible] Street
Front Street
Mill Street
Ellsworth Street
[illegible] Street
Harrison Street
[illegible] Street
Mill Street
Main Street
Jefferson Street
Clay Street
Mill Street
[illegible] Street
Pine Street
Stark Street
Yamhill Street
Morrison Street
Main Street
Ash Street
Jefferson Street
Clay Street
Mill Street
[illegible] Street
Harrison Street

From 6:30 A M till 8 P M — Last Car P M

GOING NORTH — First Car A M — Last Car P M

Brothers Street
Pine Street
Stark Street
Mill Street
Clay Street
Jefferson Street
Main Street
Ash Street
Yamhill Street
Morrison Street
Pine Street
Stark Street
Oak Street
Front Street
[illegible] Street
[illegible] Street
[illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 8, 1874

A ROMANTIC WEDDING

THE CUPID WHO WOULD NOT TAKE A DARE.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

MEMPHIS, March 7, 1874.

I do not say that love's a dream
A wild obscene delusion
Or think the soul inspiring theme
Creates alone confusion
All the gifts the world can give
An I all its joys and bliss to
Will ne'er requite a while soul
Without love's sweet caressing.

The above lines are apropos to a marriage celebrated in this city last Monday evening. Tis the lives of chivalric are not over none who are acquainted with the circumstances of the affair referred to can doubt. In Tuesday's papers appeared the following:

MARRIED—MARTIN—MARTIN—At St. Mary's Church in this city Monday March 2, 1874, by Rev. Geo. C. Harris Mr. G. Fred Martin, of this city, and Miss Sallie Belle Martin of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Very plain very proper and very fortunate was what all who saw the notice, and were acquainted with the parties, thought of the affair. Among the more intimate friends of the happy couple considerable surprise was manifested, as it was well known that the two had never met but a few times save in the street.

USHERING IN A ROMANCE.

The circumstances connected with this really romantic affair are given below. Last Monday afternoon Mr. Jo. Stone, a well known young man, met Miss Sallie Belle Martin and a lady friend on Main street proposed to walk to the bluffs, from which point a fine view can be had of the mighty river which laves their base and the Arkansas shore already putting on the beautiful, fresh garb of spring. It was a lovely afternoon, and the trio spent a half hour on the bluffs watching the hundreds of steamboat laborers at their feet, all busy loading and unloading the floating palaces and commenting on the varied scenes in the panorama stretched before them. Turning back and coming down Madison street, a gentleman acquaintance was met who, after a few minutes' chat, walked away with the lady friend referred to, leaving Mr. Stone and our heroine together. Walking down Main street, Mr. Stone purchased a pocketful of nuts with which he and Miss Martin going into Court Square, gave the frolicsome squirrels a feast.

THE OLD SUBJECT.

Tiring of that, the two walked up second street, laughing and chatting, until opposite the Calvary Church when, the conversation chancing to be on things matrimonial, Mr. Stone, in a tone of raillery, said:

"Miss Sallie, I dare you to go across the street and get married!"

The banter was promptly accepted in the same spirit, and in high glee the two crossed the street and entered the church in which services were being held at the time. Not seeing any manifestation of faltering on the lady's part, Mr. Stone whispered:

"I give up, you have beaten me. Let us go," and the two retraced their steps to Court Square, where they met the couple previously referred to. They had a package of candy, and Mr. Stone asked for some, which they jokingly refused.

"Very well, Miss Sallie, we will go and buy a package for ourselves."

They accordingly went to Specht's on Madison street, and bought the confections. Coming out they saw a milk wagon standing in the alley alongside of the store.

"Is not that Mr. Martin's wagon?" asked Miss Martin.

Yes, I believe it is," responded Mr. Stone.

"I would like to see him, said Miss Sallie, 'for I thought him such a nice gentleman the other night at a party, and would like to see him again."

Retracing their steps they went into the store and inquired after Mr. Martin.

A YOUNG MAN WHO WOULDN'T TAKE A DARE.

Being told that he was somewhere near, they again went into the street, and met the gentleman sought on the sidewalk. He is our hero. A few minutes of social conversation ensued, when Mr. Stone said:

"Fred, Miss Sallie here has just backed me out on a proposition to get married."

"Well," replied Mr. Martin, turning to the lady, "you can't back me out."

"Yes, I can," laughingly responded Miss Martin, and then for two or three minutes the parties indulged in laughter and repartee, finally closing with the proposal of Mr. Stone to go off and get a license.

PROCURING MARRIAGE LICENSE.

This was agreed to by all parties, and the trio set off for the office of the County Clerk, where the coveted document was to be had. Arriving there they fortunately met Mr. John Overton Jr., who acquiesced in the proposal to go on the marriage bond, and in ten minutes the license was signed, sealed and delivered by the smiling clerk Mr. James Reilly. Coming out, the question was put by Mr. Martin.

"Where will we go to get married?"

In that obliging manner which renders him such a favorite Mr. Stone proposed the nearest Squire (Hall). The official was not in.

HUNTING A PREACHER.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Martin proposed to walk up street. In passing along Second street they took a carriage and drove out to St. Mary's on Poplar street as the most convenient place for the ceremony. The rector, Rev. George C. Harris was not in, and the trio, still on matrimony bent, despite the cruel fate which seemed opposed, started back down town. When near Fourth street Mr. Martin espied Mr. Harris on the street, and at once accosted him, asking his services. With a profound bow the obliging rector expressed himself willing and ready, and the quartet, taking a street car, again proceeded to St. Mary's, being joined en route by two young ladies, friends of all parties who happened along at the time. Arriving at the church, it being dark by this time the lights were turned on, and the rather strange looking bridal party—Mr. Martin being in his everyday working clothes—proceeded at once to the chancel, where, in his clerical robes, awaited the reverend gentleman who was soon to unite them forever.

THIS TWAIN SHALL BE ONE.

Neither the lady or Mr. Martin by this time very sober in the expression of their countenances, faltered for a moment, but joining hands stood before the man of God. When the question was asked Mr. Martin—

Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife? he, in a low firm tone answered: I will. To the question:

"Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" &c., Miss Martin promptly responded, I will. And to the question:

Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" Mr. Stone stepped forward (as next friend) and taking the ladies hand gave it to the minister.

PUTTING A WEDDING RING.

When that part of the ceremony was reached where after plighting their troth the ring is given it was found that neither of the parties had the necessary golden circlet. One of the young ladies mentioned noticing the stop, slipped a ring off her finger and handed it to the parties, and in a few moments the minister said "I pronounce that they are man and wife, and in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen," and the romance was completed.

A LITTLE SURPRISE AND EXPLANATION.

The bridal couple after congratulations proceeded to the house of the relation where Mrs. Martin nee Miss Martin had been stopping. It required a little time to explain matters after which wine and cake were brought in and in company with a few friends all went merrily to the traditional marriage feast. That this marriage was romantically brought about in a manner of the kind, and in the life many always be the fruitful source of happiness free from obstructions is their first lesson in the wished for all that many friends in one of whom I now have to respect and love.

THE NEWLY WEDDED.

The bride is an acknowledged belle of Tuscaloosa Alabama, frequently leading, if not the most conspicuous, in the fashionable entertainments. Her father prior to his death, a leading and well known merchant.

The groom is a young man a descendant of one of the best known and highly respected families of Middle Tennessee. Before the war his father was a gentleman of affluence but, as is close like thousands of others found himself penniless. Our hero like many young men in similar circumstances was too proud to be supported by others but unlike many others, he was not too proud to go to work like a true man and like an honest living for himself. Coming to this city he purchased a dairy and at once went to work, not trusting others to do his business. As a natural consequence he has, by close application not only secured a comfortable competence but has won the respect and esteem of all.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

TUESDAY EVENING April 7, 1874.

Gold in New York 110⅞.

Portland Legal Tenders buying 88 selling 89.

Gold bars are quotable at 725@750 fine.

Exchange on New York ¼ per cent premium for currency and one per cent premium for gold.

Exchange on San Francisco at ¼ of 1 per cent premium.

Wheat in Liverpool via mail advices from San Francisco 12s 6@12s 8d for average California and 12s 4d@12s 8d for club.

The money market presents no important change. Trade is assuming a more favorable aspect, and the dullness observed a few days ago is apparently thou h not rapidly giving place to more activity and transactions for the current week will aggregate considerable over those of last. From nearly all directions come the notes of preparation for the largest and perhaps the soundest season's business the country has known for some years. All dealers both in the city and country have proceeded with great caution and all are believed to be in unusually good condition for the business campaign of the spring and summer. True some went down in the stormy days of 1873 but in most cases old accounts have been squared or closed satisfactorily, stocks have been worked down to a minimum and much of the embarrassing *debris* of former years has been cleared away. The season for collections has been fairly favorable and less money in proportion to the sales of last season is now probably due to the merchants for any prior season for years. In view of the fair prospects of trade stocks are large and varied and better assortments greet buyers than usual.

It is still the custom with many large houses to send out agents who are generally called drummers on this coast though many of the most extensive firms East have abandoned the practice. It is claimed that they will make prices low and send out occasional samples and make the buyer feel the necessity of coming to the market himself and canvassing the trade. On this subject one of our exchanges says: The present condition of trade in the interior shows too plainly the evils of buying wholly from road samples. Many who have been wholly dependent on drummers for goods are now asking for extensions and in too many cases have in stock goods different to more. The sales man drumming through the country is often too apt to consider the customer and not his employer. Anxiety to send home good full orders often induces him to neglect some important fact that might curtail his patron's credit because it would reduce the sum total of sales and might displease the customer. Thus the customer gets overloaded and at settling day falls back on the selling firm for special favors.

Home Produce Market.

Our quotations for Grain and Feed under this head always include sacks unless otherwise noted. The prices at which sacks are reckoned in this market are as follows: For Wheat 6 cents ₰ bushel. Oats 5 cents ₰ bushel. Barley 10 cents ₰ 100 lbs.

Feed $2.00@3 ₰ ton.

WHEAT—There are no indications yet given in our exchanges upon which may be based any very reliable predictions as to prices of coming crops, but sufficient information is already in hand to induce a strong belief that the tonnage supply on our coast will be large and that the heavy crops which are now assured will find transportation at rates fully as low if not lower than in the past. Transactions at present in this cereal are very light and buyers are not offering over $1.60 though occasional lots may change hands at an advance of 5 cents per cental on these figures.

FLOUR—The stocks on hand here are somewhat diminished by recent shipments but receipts have fully equal to the demand. Prices are firm and dealers running on short time. Prices are firm as our quotations of $6 a barrel for standard brands $5.50 for outside and good country brands, $5 for common and $4.50 for superfine. The local trade is active.

OATS—The receipts from up the valley have fallen off under the dullness prevailing in this market for the past few days and owing to the fact that farmers are too busy with their spring work to market the surplus which is yet held by them. The prediction is now made with confidence that present rates which are 60 cents ₰ bushel will decline in a few days. The San Francisco market shows a weakening tendency.

BARLEY—There is no active call beyond the supply of the local trade which will absorb the surplus in our hands. We quote at 1.00@1.10 per cental.

FEED—The stocks on hand rather exceed the current demand and as spring advances large lots are placed with more difficulty at current rates dealers not being willing to run the risks of an anticipated drop in the market. The quotat ons are weaker but without any decided change.

HAY—Wild Hay is very dull sale at $12 ton while good timothy is in moderate request at $1.@14.

POTATOES—The receipts are falling off and but few large lots now offer in our market. Choice table varieties they find ready sale at 60@75 in bulk inferior 40@50c.

ONIONS—Transactions are light and prices firm. For good lots $1.75@2.00 ₰ 100 lbs would be paid common $1.00@1.50.

APPLES—Last season's crop still lasts, though many lots coming to hand are quite badly spotted. Best varieties command 1.50@2 box in boxes common, 40@50c loose.

BACON—There is not much doing but the call for shipping being dull and the demand for and quiet. We quote good lots of shoulders @ 8½ sides 11c hams 16@18c. Lard is firm at last quotations.

DRIED FRUIT—Still comes forward liberally and our former quotations are well sustained both for Apples in sacks and kegs and prunes. The former is quotable at 2½@3c in kegs, 3@3½ in sacks with pits and at 6c pits is still more readily sold @4c.

BUTTER—There is nothing new in the market the best being in fair request at 40@45 cents and common being plentier at prices with the wide range from 15@22½ ₰ lb.

CHEESE—The market is amply supplied with choice Oregon made for which 12@13c is freely offered by jobbers. Best California the same rate.

EGGS—The supply continues ample and quotations are steady at the 2 dozen count, only fresh receipts are placed at an advance.

CHICKENS—Receipts of both are in excess and prices keep up well. We quote good lots of hens at $4 @5 young spring chickens $3.50@4.

BEEF CATTLE—There is much complaint among buyers of poor lots offering and the market is down to the lowest possible figure. For fair cutting steers the demand is brisk at the quotations but many of the lots coming to sale for choice beeves of thirty to forty hundred condition are not to be had.

MUTTON SHEEP—There are but few arrivals and quotations are nominal at $4 to $5 for fair lots.

DRESSED HOGS—The season's over and no arrivals to note.

TALLOW—One shipments made to San Francisco have been unprofitable and the market is dull. We quote at 5@6c lb.

HIDES—Large receipts and heavy shipments are the rule and we are the result of the latter interest in this branch of trade. Prices for undamaged lots are firm at 6@6½c for green, 8c for green salted, 14@15c for dry and 18@20c for calf.

WOOL—Eastern and California advices indicate some activity in the market but allow no important indications as to probable prices. Our home market is bare of transactions and quotations nominal at 19@20c ₰ lb for common to best.

Shipping Intelligence.

The steam ship California will sail from Portland at 4 P. M. per advertisement.

The ship Vermont left San Francisco for Portland yesterday.

The bark Melancthon for San Francisco has gone down the river.

The ship Wotterhorn which arrived at Liverpool March 4th from this port, had a collision with her mizzenmast was carried away, and her bulwarks stove.

The bark Mary Ann from San Francisco is reported at Greenville loading lumber for a return trip.

The steamship Orizaba from San Francisco is expected to arrive at Portland this evening, though she had not arrived up to a late hour this evening. She will go to Victoria and return to San Francisco.

The French bark Nerthe for Florida is now at Liverpool. Mar. 4th.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.

The following is the full text of the address of Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh to Mayor Bartlett:

I Prince Alfred Duke to Mayor Bartlett.

Puget Sound Shipping.

The Commercial of April 6th says:

Coal—Mostly from Seattle mines. Small lots from Mukilteo and Whatcom. Mukilteo coal is shipped to San Francisco and Victoria. Seattle coal to Victoria, Port Townsend, Whatcom and Portland. Whatcom coal to Victoria and San Francisco. Bellingham Bay coal to Victoria and San Francisco. Steamers and sailing vessels of United States will be allowed to carry coal to Victoria and return free of duty. Coal tenders.

During the past week vessels have been chartered as follows: Steamer Eliza Anderson, Seattle coal, Victoria, $1,000. Steamer Wilson G. Hunt, Seattle coal, Victoria, $1,000. Steamer Alida, Seattle coal, Victoria, $1,000. Steamer Otter, Seattle coal, Victoria, $1,000. Steamer Fideliter, Seattle coal, Victoria, $1,000. Steamer Favorite, Seattle coal, Victoria, $1,000. Steamer Zephyr, Seattle coal, Victoria, $1,000. Steamer Mary Woods, Seattle coal, Victoria, $1,000. Steamer Wilson G. Hunt